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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VIII.

"The tyrannous and bloody act is done."

SHAKSPEARE.

"The greatest attribute of Heaven is mercy,
And 'tis the crown of justice and the glory,
Where it may kill with right to save with pity."

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER.

THE torch of freedom had shone but few days on the hills of Leitrim when, as in the neighboring counties of Ulster, the most brilliant success attended the bold attempts of the native tribes to recover their independence, or rather to free themselves from the iron fangs of the fanatic government, for it never entered into the heads of any amongst them to reject the authority of King Charles. Many of the chief strongholds of the country were already in possession of the O'Rourkes and other tribes of lesser note, but as yet no attempt had been made on Manor Hamilton, partly on account of the extreme terror in which its freebooting lord was held, and partly, because of the exaggerated ideas entertained regarding the strength of the fortress.

But although this stronghold of fanaticism was still unassailed, many places of equal, or almost equal, importance were snatched from the enemy by the brave and chivalrous Owen O'Rourke, the chosen head of the Leitrim clans—chosen not more on account of his princely lineage than the admirable qualities of his head and heart. Handsome, like most of the chieftains of his race,* brave as man could well be, accomplished in all the knightly arts of war, and withal generous in the highest degree, the O'Rourke of that day was a man who commanded the respect of all—even his enemies were forced to acknowledge his high deserts, while by his own party he was universally loved and esteemed. Such, then, was the man whom the fate of war opposed to the brutal and overbearing Hamilton in the wild guerilla warfare of that remote country. It so chanced that in capturing the various castles and manor-houses of the county, many distinguished persons of both sexes had fallen into the hands of O'Rourke, and for many days these were entertained in the dwelling of the chief with that princely hospitality which became his noble ancestry rather than his present fortune. Amongst the prisoners were a few ladies of high rank, either belonging to, or connected with some of the first English families in Ireland. Now the terror with which these dames of quality had at first regarded the Irish chieftain speedily wore away in the genial influence of his presence, surrounded as he was, too, by a a most interesting family-circle—and what with the novelty of their situation, the polite attentions of the chieftain and his family, and the soothing strains of the old harper who nightly made his harp discourse most sweet music from an oaken settle in one of the wide chimneys of the great hall, the prisoners—at least the female portion of them—almost forgot their captivity, and learned to love the chains which the chivalrous O'Rourke contrived to interweave with flowers.

A week had flown away—the number of English in the Castle was every day increasing, as fort after fort was taken by the sept, and yet no diminution in the respectful demeanor of the household, including often whole parties of the fiercest and most formidable of O'Rourke's followers. The latter, in conformity with old customs, still took their place at the further end of the spacious board extending the full length of the hall, the family and their guests occupying the dais or raised portion at the upper end.

It was the middle of November and the wild northern blast was sweeping angrily over the frost-clad hills and moors around the Castle, when about midday word was brought the chieftain that his brother had been taken prisoner that morning by a party of Sir Frederick Hamilton's horse. At first a chillness like that of death crept over the stout warrior, for imprisonment in the gloomy vaults of Manor Hamilton was, to a Catholic, sure to end in death—most likely a death of torture and ignominy.

"Great God!" cried Owen O'Rourke, the cold sweat oozing from every pore of his body, "can it be true that my own—my only brother—the brother who is to me more than a son—that my fair-haired Teague is in the power of that blood-thirsty demon?—an' it be so, his chance of life is not worth a straw!"

Suddenly a gleam of hope illumined the darkness of the chieftain's soul, and he bounded from his seat with the lightness of a mountain-deer. "Glory and honor to thy name, my God!" he said almost aloud as he darted to the chamber of his wife to communicate the tidings but late so heart-rending, now of less painful import.

"Bad news were mine to tell you, Eveleen!" said Owen as he threw himself on a cushioned bench beside his still lovely mate, "were it not for one thing."

"How now, Owen," his wife exclaimed with a look of anxious surprise; "there be much in your words and more in your eyes —what has fallen out?"

"Our Teague is a prisoner in the hands of Hamilton!"

"Holy St. Bridget! Owen! can that be true?" and the lady crossed herself devoutly, "an' it be, I marvel at your gaiety!"

"So you might, sweetheart, an' I were thus lightsome without good cause. Bethink you of the number of persons of prime quality who are prisoners here with us—ha! you smile now—the rose returns to your cheek—yes, Eveleen, my faithful wife, let us thank the Lord of hosts who has placed these dames and gentlemen in our hands, for they are hostages for the safety of our brother!—giving *them*, we shall receive *him!* Rejoice with me, oh my beloved!"

But Eveleen did not, could not rejoice. A dark presentiment of evil took possession of her mind, and fears, which she might not utter, lay heavy on her soul. She strove to appear as though she shared her husband's hopes, but beneath the assumed cheerfulness of her outward showing lay the fearful thought that the generous, high-hearted youth, whom all the Clan O'Rourke looked up to as their future chief, was in the power of an incarnate fiend who seemed to revel in bloodshed as the joy of life.

Neither were the gentlemen of his kindred so sanguine as their chief, regarding Teague's safety, and if O'Rourke had taken their advice he would have assembled all his forces, and marched at once to storm Manor Hamilton. But the chieftain was confident, having, as he supposed, the guarantee of his brother's safety in his own hands, while, on the other hand, it was his opinion that a sudden attack on a fortress which, without artillery, they could hardly hope to take, would but exasperate Hamilton and perhaps accelerate the catastrophe which by fair means he hoped to avert.

A messenger bearing a flag of truce and accompanied by a suitable escort was accordingly sent without loss of time to Manor Hamilton to inform Sir Frederick that Owen O'Rourke having in his custody a number of prisoners of high standing amongst the English of the Pale, and having just learned that his brother Teague O'Rourke had been captured that morning by a troop of cavalry from the Manor, he was willing to deliver all the prisoners before-mentioned into Sir Frederick's hands without ransom or other condition than his brother's release.

Sir Frederick stood on the battlements surrounded by his archers to hear O'Rourke's message. As he listened, a smile of savage ferocity gleamed on his swarthy face, and his great black eyes shone with a lurid light.

"Ho! ho!" he laughed, and his laugh rang strangely out on the moaning wind; "ho! ho! release his brother—ay! marry will I—it were hard to refuse the first favor so good a neighbor ever asked of me. Where be your chieftain now?"

"He waits our return a mile hence at the Haunted Hollow."

"And the prisoners?"

"They are of his company there, Sir Frederick, ready to make the exchange forthwith."

"Pity it is to have such noble dames shivering in the blast. What, ho! there, bring up the prisoner O'Rourke——"

"Is it your pleasure, Sir Frederick," said Manus O'Rourke through his trumpet, "is it your pleasure that we bring the English prisoners hither?"

"As ye will,—stay first to have a sight of your pretty Tanist—bless the boy!" he jeeringly added as the youthful warrior was brought before him by a winding staircase leading from the donjon-vault. "A nice captain, forsooth, for savage rebels."

A joyful shout from the O'Rourkes beyond the moat hailed the appearance of their young lord, who turned and smiled his grateful recognition. Sign he could not make, for his hands were closely manacled. He was going to speak, however, for he advanced a step or two towards the parapet, his soul-lit face beaming with the joy of seeing friends once more, but suddenly his eye caught sight of some strange preparations going on amongst the brutal soldiers near him, and the words died on his lips.

Having once seen him, and being naturally anxious to have him again in their own safe keeping, the faithful clansmen were moving hastily away, in order to bring the English prisoners, when an agonized voice of entreaty reached their ears, high above the wail of the wintry blast. It was that of Teague O'Rourke—their hearts told them so—and the words it uttered were "For God's sake, stay!"

Manus O'Rourke and his little party turned quickly back, and again faced the fortress just in time to see their idolized young Tanist launched from the lofty parapet, his body swinging in mid-air above their heads, his death-shriek drowned in a yell of savage mockery from Hamilton and his brutal archers. Alas! the presence of his clansmen, so urgently invoked, afforded no protection to the unhappy victim—they had the horror of witnessing his murder without the power of doing aught on his behalf, when there was not a man amongst them who would not have given his heart's blood. It was a fiendish device, worthy of Hamilton himself, to secure such an audience for such a spectacle. And oh! the agony which wrung those faithful hearts as with a wild shriek they covered their faces to avoid the maddening sight! Rage and despair filled their souls, and for a moment they could think of nothing but the dread calamity which had come upon them. They were speedily aroused from this torpor by the harsh voice of Hamilton overhead:

* Most of our readers are doubtless acquainted with the story of that O'Rourke of Breffny who, visiting London in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the Royal virgin became so struck with his extraordinary personal beauty that she conceived a violent passion for him, and long detained him near her. It is characteristic of the woman that when, after a time, her passion cooled, she much desired to have O'Rourke made away with; and the ill-fated chieftain was accordingly brought to the scaffold for some frivolous political pretext. This Teige was not the only one of his race distinguished for personal attractions.

"Why dally ye now, men of Breffny?—surely ye have got your message!"

"Ah! you devil's limb!" cried Manus as loudly as his choking passion would permit. "There will come a day for this—an' you had a thousand lives we'll have them all—they say the devil has you bodily, but if all his legions took your part, we'll have revenge for this deed—ay, for every hair in Tiernan's head!"

"Go to h—l!" shouted Hamilton; "an' ye remain a moment longer, these fellows will send ye a shower of arrows—but stay, ye shall have Tiernan home with ye in regard to the prisoners whom your chief holds!"

Before the bewildered followers of O'Rourke could guess his meaning, the rope was severed above, and down amongst them came the lifeless body of poor Tiernan. Reverently and with tender care the precious remains were placed in front of Manus on the horse, and clasping the corpse close to his bosom, that faithful vassal slowly turned and rode away, followed by his comrades, each one of whom registered a vow in his inmost heart that Hamilton should suffer for that day's work if the Lord spared them life.

Shouts of derisive laughter from the battlements followed the mournful cavalcade on its way. Once, and once only, Manus turned his head.

"Ye may laugh now," he said sternly, "at the load you have given us to carry home, but remember, Hamilton, we can send you ten to one!"

An arrow whizzed past his head as he spoke, missing its fatal aim by little more than a straw's breath; following its starting course, it struck his horse in the neck, but happily, with little hurt to the animal, its force being well nigh spent ere it reached him.

"Ride on, my comrades," said Manus quickly, "or the hell-hounds will not leave a soul of us to bear these woful tidings!—ride on for Tiernan's sake that we may live to revenge, since we could not save him! Woe for our valiant chief this day, and woe, woe for us who bear him such a burden!"

The responsive wail which burst from the mourning band was kept up with little intermission till they came within sight of the towering oaks which clothed the sides of the Haunted Hollow. Bare, and bleak, and gaunt they were as they waved and shivered in the blast, but still they afforded a sort of shelter to the cloaked and hooded forms of the English ladies who were seated on palfreys belonging to various members of the family of O'Rourke. Their male companions were no less decently mounted, and all seemed well satisfied with the treatment they had received from their Irish captors. Little cared the bold clansmen of O'Rourke for the blustering blast, and they would not long have confined themselves to the limits of the dell, were they not kept there by duty as a guard to the prisoners. They were all more or less sharers in the anxiety with which their chief kept watch for the return of his messengers, and the delay of Manus and his companions excited no small discontent. O'Rourke himself was becoming impatient, and had just resolved to move nearer to Manor Hamilton for the purpose of expediting the joyful meeting to which he looked forward. He had barely intimated his intentions to the prisoners—who, to say the truth, seemed no way anxious to be delivered to Hamilton, whose character was well nigh as odious amongst those of his own race and creed as it was amongst the Irish—when his quick ear caught the distant sound of wailing in the very direction from which he expected his own people. His attendants, too, heard the mournful sound, and a simultaneous rush was made to the mouth of the glen, all looking at each other with ghastly faces, but no one daring to give utterance to the fearful thought which filled heart and brain. But near and still nearer came the dismal sound, faintly heard at times in the louder howling of the blast, then rising to a wild cry when the winds were still a moment.

"It is—*it is*," cried O'Rourke at last, and a paleness like that of death came over his handsome features; "it is our own *caoine*—oh, Tiernan! oh, my brother! Heaven grant it be well with you!"

A few moments more of racking suspense, amounting to all but certainty of coming evil, and on the brow of a hill, scarce a hundred yards distant, Manus and his party were seen advancing with that funereal slowness which denoted the presence of death, while louder and wilder rose the dirge as though to give warning of what had happened.

By this time even the strangers had noticed the change in the demeanor of those around them, and as most of them were either Irish by birth or had lived long enough on Irish soil to know the peculiar customs of the natives, they were at no loss to associate the visible agitation of the chief and his followers with the now distinct death-cry. As their own fate was just then interwoven with that of the young O'Rourke, they, too, became fearfully anxious to know whether evil had befallen him in his dangerous captivity.

Notwithstanding O'Rourke's previous intention of advancing to meet his messengers, he now stood still as a statue, his eyes fixed with stony immobility on the approaching cortege. One of his kinsmen suddenly laid his hand on the chieftain's arm, and asked in a thrilling whisper what the load might be that Manus carried so carefully.

"I know not, but I partly guess, Philip!" said O'Rourke half unconsciously, and not another word was spoken, till the party from Manor Hamilton approached. With a scream of anguish Owen O'Rourke threw himself from his horse, and received in his arms the cold, stark body of his fair haired Tiernan, his one brother, the swollen and distorted features hardly cognizable, alas! not at all, save to the unerring eye of agonized affection.

"I knew it!" murmured the wretched brother as he clasped the beloved remains to his bosom and gazed with tearless eyes on the face but late so beautiful, now so revolting; "I knew it—something told me it was for you, Tiernan! for you, brother of my heart! that the sons of Breffny raised the cry!—oh, Manus! Manus! where were you—where were all the others—oh! God! where were we all—all—when Tiernan O'Rourke was butchered?"

"My eyes saw the deed done," was Manus's stern reply, "and I shame to live and tell it—but blame us not, my chief! blame not your faithful clansmen, for the height of Hamilton's accursed battlements was between us and the incarnate fiends who did it—from that height, O'Rourke, was he flung to our arms even as you see him—think then if we could save him—no, we could not, but we can avenge him—we have sworn it every man of us!"

O'Rourke, sunk in a lethargy of woe, heeded no more what was passing round him; neither the vengeful threats, nor the moans and lamentations of his retainers, the increasing wildness of the storm, nor aught but his own misery noted he. The first sound of which he was conscious was a vehement appeal to himself by name from his English prisoners, and raising his head suddenly he saw Manus and some others of his men engaged in the singular work of suspending their leathern girdles in the form of nooses from the branches of the trees above them. Manus appeared to be directing operations generally, for, having reckoned the number of nooses already arranged, he called for three more.

"There are nine of them," said he, "and we may as well string them all up at once."

"Manus," cried O'Rourke, "what, in God's name, are you about?"

"Why, making ready to hang the prisoners, to be sure—we have no place at home better than this, and it be nearer the Manor for the sending of them to Hamilton."

"Take down those belts!" was the chieftain's stern rejoinder, "and go make a litter of branches without loss of time that we may take my brother home!"

Some of his men went immediately to execute the latter command, but the order regarding the girdles was not so promptly obeyed. The clansmen looked at each other, and then at their chief, then furtively eyed the prisoners with no very friendly aspect.

"Chief of the Clan O'Rourke!" said Manus with a sullenness, not his own; "do you, or do you not, mean to revenge your brother's blood?"

"I do, and if life is spared me I will," said O'Rourke, "but not by *murder*, Manus, not by the murder of innocent persons——"

"An' their lives worth anything," said Manus still unconvinced; it is to their own be of value—when Hamilton set no store on them, why should we?—what were five score of them to us compared with him who lies *there?* Owen O'Rourke, mine eyes saw him hung—hung like a dog—ay! even Tiernan, the pride of our name—these arms caught him when he was flung like rotten carrion from their walls, when they had worked their devilish will on him. I told Hamilton we would have revenge—and first of all send him back *our* prisoners in such wise as he sent *his*—I tell *you*, now, that with my good will these dainty Englishers shall never go to him with life. Men of Breffny, what say ye?"

"Blood for blood!" was the fierce response from every man of O'Rourke's party. "An' every one of them had as many lives, let the nine die as did our Tanist!——"

"Justice! justice on the Hamilton brood!"

"Mr. O'Rourke!" said a venerable gentleman of the prisoners, Sir Robert Harnna by name, "Mr. O'Rourke, your people are in error—I thank God there is no connection of any kind whatsoever between any one of us here present and this bloody-minded man, Hamilton! Whether you carry your generosity so far as to send us to our friends—for what ransom you may please to name—or whether you yield us to the vengeance of your people—and assuredly their demand is not unnatural—but be that as it may, I beseech you, noble sir, to believe all of our company your humble debtors, and, as in duty bound, much grieved for the heavy woe which has come upon your house!"

"I believe you, Sir Robert," said O'Rourke sadly, "and you say truly—this *is* a heavy woe!—still no harm must come to you or yours because of it—God forbid! Manus! as the nearest of kin, to you will I give this precious charge to bear homeward——"

"And you, our chief?"

"I, with Philip and ten more of our party, will see these strangers safe to the Manor—at least within sight of it." There was a quiet dignity in Owen's manner that impressed even his equals, and inspired his clansmen with a feeling deeper than respect. Independent of his authority, his word had absolute power over them, because of the high qualities of which they saw him possessed, amongst others a certain firmness of purpose, amounting at times to sternness. There was a meaning in his words and in his looks which his followers well understood, and notwithstanding that their own convictions remained unshaken, and the fierce instinct of their warlike nature urged them to persist in their clamorous cry for what they considered justice as well as revenge, still there was no resisting the stern command and the still sterner look of their chief.

"Be it as you will, O'Rourke!" said Manus, spokesman for the rest, but his lowering brow and sullen tone showed the struggle which it cost him to obey.

Meanwhile the litter was prepared, and the body of the young Tiernan being carefully placed upon it, was slowly conveyed homewards, amid the renewed lamentations of the brave clansmen who had so often followed him to danger, both by flood and field. When the final moment came, O'Rourke, with all his firmness, looked irresolute, as it became necessary to turn his back on the body of his murdered brother.

"Manus," said he, "I have never known you to deceive or disobey me in aught. May I trust you to convey these prisoners *safe* to Manor Hamilton?"

"At your bidding, Owen, I will do it, though my heartstrings broke asunder, to do that which may pleasure Hamilton. *You may trust me*, Owen McBryan."

Some of the prisoners looked aghast at the prospect of such an escort, for whatever might be Owen's confidence in his kinsman they had but too much reason to shrink from being left in his power. One of the ladies, a stately matron of mature years, was on the point of imploring the chieftain either to keep them in his own hands till such time as they could communicate with their friends, or, if not that, to carry out his original purpose of conveying them himself to Manor Hamilton, the only fort within many miles then in the hands of the English, but Sir Robert Hanna, better understanding the people with whom they had to deal, gave her an admonitory look, and hastily addressed the chief.

"Your pleasure is ours, Mr. O'Rourke!—we have seen enough of your gallant clansmen since we came into your hands, to trust our lives to their honor—cold blooded murder is foreign to their nature, we feel assured. Therefore, good Mr. Manus, we are ready to place ourselves in your keeping, though well content with our treatment in the hospitable halls of Drumahair, and no ways anxious to see the inner parts of Manor Hamilton, which house is not in over good repute amongst honest or peaceable men, even of our own nation. But, concerning the ransom, Mr. O'Rourke, in what way can we send it that it may come safe to your hands in these unhappy times?"

"Name it not, I pray you, Sir Robert!" said the princely O'Rourke, waving his hand with a commanding air; "the chieftain of Breffny were hard driven, an' he could not afford to be generous without hope of reward. An' ye feel yourselves under an obligation to me or mine, you may have occasion during these troublesome times to discharge it by a similar act of kindness to some poor Irish prisoners who may, perchance, stand much in need of your good offices. By saving from death or torture even one poor kern or gallowglass of ours, ye will render to O'Rourke the ransom he most esteems. Go now with my best wishes for your safe and speedy arrival in your own homes, and may ye find therein far otherwise than the desolate home of O'Rourke!"

"And be it our prayer, most generous and noble sir," said the lady before mentioned, who was indeed the daughter of Sir Robert Hanna, "be it our prayer to the throne of grace that the chances of war may never throw us into worse hands than those of the chieftain of Breffny! This is the second priceless boon for which I and mine are indebted to the nobles of your nation, it will go hard with me an' one bitter enemy, at least, be not softened towards you. If Sir——"

A simultaneous sign from the chieftain and her father arrested the name hovering on the lady's lips, and O'Rourke, by an almost imperceptible jesture, urged immediate departure. A last courteous salute was exchanged between the chieftain and his late prisoners, and then the parties dividing took their separate way.

Then words passed between Manus and the liberated prisoners. He and his men were dark and sullen to the last degree, yet nor word nor sign gave any amongst them, during the miles which they had to traverse, of any ill intent towards those whom they had in charge. When, at length, they came in sight of the towers of the old Manor, and Sir Robert, on the part of himself and his friends, offered them a sum of money, the offer was sternly, contemptuously rejected.

"No, no, Sassenach!" cried Manus, with passionate warmth, "not so—gift from you would dye our hands crimson—it were *blood-money*, O stranger! which men of Breffney might not take, and live!"

Such were Manus's parting words, as he shortly turned and rode away, unwilling to remain longer in sight of a place for ever hateful to him and his.

(To be continued.)

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD, TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHAT THE IRISH SCHOOLS AND SAINTS DID IN THE THREE FIRST CHRISTIAN CENTURIES.

We have now arrived at the close of the third century, from the death of Saint Patrick, and find ourselves on the eve of a protracted struggle with the heathen warriors of Scandinavia: it is time, therefore, to look back on the interval we have passed, and see what changes have been wrought in the land, since its kings, instead of waiting to be attacked at home, had made the surrounding sea "foam with the oars" of their outgoing expeditions.

The most obvious change in the condition of the country is traceable in its constitution and laws, into every part of which, as was its wont from the beginning, the spirit of Christianity sought patiently to infuse itself. We have already spoken of the expurgation of the constitution, which prohibited the observance of Pagan rites to the kings, and imposed on them instead, certain moral obligations. This was a first change suggested by Saint Patrick, and executed mainly by his disciple, Saint Benignus. We have seen the legislative success which attended the measures of Columbkill, Moling, and Adamnan; in other reforms of minor importance the paramount influence of the clerical order may be easily traced.

But it is in their relation as teachers and of human and divine science that the Irish Saints exercised their greatest power, not only over their own countrymen, but over a considerable part of Europe. The intellectual leadership of western Europe—the glorious ambition of the greatest nations—has been in turn obtained by Italy, France, Britain and Germany. From the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eighth century, it will hardly be disputed that that leadership devolved on Ireland. All the circumstances of the sixth century helped to confer it upon the newly converted western isle; the number of her schools, and the wisdom, energy, and zeal of her masters, retained for her the proud distinction for two hundred years. And when it passed away from her grasp, she might still console herself with the proud reflection, that the power she had founded and exercised, was divided among British and continental schools, which her own *alumni* had largely contributed to form and establish. In the northern Province, the schools most frequented were those of Armagh, and of Bangor, on Belfast lough; in Meath, the schools of Clonard, and that of Clonmacnoise, (near Athlone); in Leinster, the schools of Taghmon (*Ta mun*). and Beg-Erin, the former near the banks of the Slaney, the latter in Wexford harbor; in Munster, the school of Lismore on the Blackwater, and of Mungret (now Limerick), on the Shannon; in Connaught, the school of "Mayo of the Saxons," and the schools of the isles of Aran. These seats of learning were almost all erected on the banks of rivers, in situations easy of access, to the native or foreign student; a circumstance which proved most disastrous to them, when the sea kings of the north began to find their way to the shores of the island. They derived their maintenance—not from taxing their pupils—but in the first instance from public endowments. They were essentially free schools; not only free as to the lessons given, but the venerable Bede tells us they supplied free bed and board and books to those who resorted to them from abroad. The Prince and the Clansmen of every principality in which a school was situated, endowed it with a certain share—often an ample one—of the common land of the clan. Exclusive rights of fishery, and exclusive mill-privileges seem also to have been granted. As to timber for building purposes and for fuel, it was to be had for carrying and cutting. The right of quarry went with the soil, wherever building stone was found. In addition to these means of sustenance, a portion of the collegiate clergy appeared to have discharged missionary duty, and received offerings of the produce of the soil. We hear of periodical *quests* or collections, made for the sustenance of these institutions, wherein the learned Lectors and Doctors, no doubt, pleaded their claims, to popular favor, with irresistible eloquence. Individuals, anxious to promote the spread of religion and of science, endowed particular institutions out of their personal means; Princes, Bishops, and pious ladies, contributed to enlarge the bounds and increase the income of their favorite foundations, until a generous emulation seems to have seized on all the great families as well as on the different Provinces, as to which could boast the most largely attended schools, and the greatest number of distinguished scholars. The love of the *alma mater*—that college patriotism which is so sure a sign of the noble-minded scholar—never received more striking illustration than among the graduates of those schools. Columbkill, in his new home among the Hebrides, invokes blessings on blessings on "the angels" with whom it was once his happiness to walk in Aran; and Columbanus, beyond the Alps, remembers with pride the school of Bangor—the very name of which inspires him with poetic rapture.

The buildings, in which so many scholars were housed and taught, must have been extensive. Some of the schools we have mentioned were, when most flourishing, frequented by one, two, three, and, even at some periods, as many as seven thousand scholars. Such a population was alone sufficient to form a large village; and if we add the requisite number of teachers and attendants, we will have an addition of at least one-third to the total. The buildings seem to have been separately of no great size, but were formed into streets, and even into something like wards. Armagh was divided into three parts—*trian-more* (or the town proper), *trian-Patrick*, the Cathedral close, and *trian-sassenagh*, the Latin quarter, the home of the foreign students. A tall sculptured Cross, dedicated to some favorite saint, stood at the bounds of these several wards, reminding the anxious student to invoke their spiritual intercession as he passed by. Early hours and vigilant night watches had to be exercised to prevent conflagrations in such village-seminaries, built almost wholly of wood, and roofed with reeds or shingles. A Cathedral, or an Abbey Church, a Roman tower, or a cell of some of the resident masters, would probably be the only stone structure within the limits. For the students, the evening star gave the signal for retirement, and the morning sun for awaking. When, at the sound of the early bell, two or three thousand of them poured into the silent streets and made their way towards the lighted Church, to join in the service of matins, mingling, as they went or returned, the tongues of the Gael, the Cimbri, the Pict, the Saxon, and the Frank, or hailing and answering each other in the universal language of the Roman Church, the angels in Heaven must have loved to contemplate the Union of so much perseverance with so much piety.

The lives of the masters, not less than their lessons, were studied and observed by their pupils. At that time, as we gather from every authority, they were models of simplicity. One Bishop is found, erecting with his own hands, the *cashel* or stone enclosure which surrounded his cell; another is laboring in the field, and gives his blessing to his visitors, standing between the stilts of the plough. Most ecclesiastics work occasionally either in wood, in bronze, in leather, or as scribes. The decorations of the Church, if not the entire structure, was the work of those he served at the altar. The tabernacle, the rood-screen, the ornamental font; the vellum on which the Psalms and Gospels were written; the ornamented case which contained the precious volume, were often of their making. The music which made the vale of Bangor resound as if inhabited by angels, was their composition; the hymns that accompanied it were their own. "It is a poor Church that has no music," is one of the oldest Irish proverbs; and the *antibonarium* of Bangor, as well as that of Armagh, remains to show that such a want was not left unsupplied in the early Church.

All the contemporary schools were not of the same grade nor of equal reputation. We constantly find a scholar, after passing years in one place, transferring himself to another, and sometimes to a third and a fourth. Some masters were, perhaps, more distinguished in human Science; others in Divinity. Columbkill studied in two or three different schools, and *visited* others, perhaps as disputant or lecturer—a common custom in later years. Nor should we associate the idea of under-age with the students of whom we speak. Many of them, whether as teachers or learners, or combining both characters together, reached middle life before they ventured as instructors upon the world. Forty years is no uncommon age for the graduate of those days, when as yet the discovery was unmade, that all-sufficient wisdom comes with the first trace of down upon the chin of youth.

The range of studies seems to have included the greater part of the collegiate course of our own times. The language of the country, and the language of the Roman Church; the language of Scripture—Greek and Hebrew; the logic of Aristotle, the writings of the Fathers, especially of Pope Gregory the Great—who appears to have been a favorite author with the Irish Church; the defective Physics of the period; Mathematics, Music, and Poetical composition went to complete the largest course. When we remember that all the books were manuscripts; that even paper had not yet been invented; that the best parchment was worth so much beaten gold, and a perfect MS. was worth a king's ransom, we may better estimate the difficulties in the way of the scholar of the seventh century. Knowing these facts, we can very well credit that part of the story of St. Columbkill's banishment into Scotland, which turns on what might be called a copyright dispute, in which the monarch took the side of St. Finian of Clonard, (whose original MSS. his pupil seems to have copied without permission,) and the Clan-Conal stood up, of course, for their kinsman. This dispute is even said to have led to the battle of Culdrum, in Sligo, which is sometimes mentioned as "the battle of the book." The same tendency of the national character which overstocked the Bardic Order, becomes again visible in its Christian schools; and if we could form anything like an approximate census of the population, anterior to the northern invasions, we would find that the proportion of ecclesiastics was greater than has existed either before or since in any Christian country. The vast designs of missionary zeal drew off vast bodies of those who had entered Holy Orders, still the numbers engaged as teachers in the great schools, as well as of those who passed their lives in solitude and contemplation, must have been out of all modern proportion to the lay inhabitants of the Island.

The most eminent Irish Saints of the fifth century were St. Ibar, St. Benignus and St. Kieran, of Ossory; in the sixth, St. Bendan, of Clonfert; St. Brendan, of Bior; St. Maccartin, of Clogher; St. Feinian, of Moville; St. Finbar, St. Carnnice, St. Feinian, of Clonard; and St. Jarlath, of Tuam; in the seventh century, St. Fursey, St. Laserian, Bishop of Leighlin; St. Kieran, Abbot of Clonmacnoise; St. Comgall, Abbot of Bangor; St. Carthage, Abbot of Lismore; St. Colman, Bishop of Dromore; St. Moling, Bishop of Ferns; St. Colman Ela, Abbot; St. Cummian, "the White;" St. Fintan, Abbot; St. Gall, Apostle of Switzerland; St. Fridolin, "the Traveller;" St. Columbanus, Apostle of Burgundy and Lombardy; St. Killian, Apostle of Franconia; St. Columbkill, Apostle of the Picts; and St. Aidan, of the Northumbrian Saxons. In the eighth century the most illustrious names are St. Cataldus, Bishop of Javentum; St. Adamnan, Abbot of Iona; St. Rumold, Apostle of Brabant; Clement and Albiners, "the Wisdom-seekers;" and St. Feargal or Virgilius, Bishop of Saltzburgh. Of holy women in the same ages, we have some account of St. Samthan, in the eighth century; of St. Bees, St. Dympna and St. Syra, in the seventh century; and of St. Monina, St. Ita of Desies, and St. Bride, or Bridget, of Kildare, in the sixth. The number of conventual institutions for women established in those ages, is less easily ascertained than the number of monastic houses for men; but we may suppose them to have borne some proportion to each other, and to have even counted by hundreds. The veneration in which St. Bridget was held during her life, led many of her countrywomen to embrace the religious state, and no less than fourteen *Saints*, her namesakes, are recorded. It was the custom of those days to call all holy persons who died in the odor of sanctity *Saints*, hence national and provincial tradition venerates very many names, which the reader may look for in vain, in the Roman calendar.

The intellectual labors of the Irish schools, besides the task of teaching such immense numbers of men of all nations on her own soil, and the missionary conquests to which I have barely alluded, were diversified by controversies, partly scientific and partly theological—such as the "Easter Controversy," the "Tonsure Controversy," and that maintained by "Feargal the Geometer," as to the Antipodes.

The discussion, as to the proper time of observing Easter, which had occupied the doctors of the Council of Nice in the fourth century, was raised in Ireland and in Britain early in the sixth, and complete uniformity was not established till far on in the eighth. It occupied the thoughts of two or three generations of the chief men of the Irish Church, and some of their arguments still fortunately survive, to attest their learning and tolerance, as well as their zeal. St. Patrick had introduced in the fifth century the computation of time then observed in Gaul, and to this custom many of the Irish doctors rigidly adhered, long after the rest of Christendom had agreed to adopt the Alexandrian computation. Great names were found on both sides of the controversy: Columbanus, Fintan, and Aidan, for adhering exactly to the rule of St. Patrick; Cummian the White, Laserian and Adamnan, in favor of strict agreement with Rome and the East. Monks of the same Monastery and Bishops of the same Province maintained opposite opinions with equal ardor, and mutual charity. It was a question of discipline not a matter of faith; but it involved a still greater question, whether national churches were to plead the inviolability of their local usages, even on points of discipline, against the sense and decision of the Universal Church.

In the year of our Lord 630, the Synod of Leighlin was held, under the shelter of the ridge of Leinster, and the presidency of St. Laserian. Both parties at length agreed to send deputies to Rome, as "children to their mother," to learn her decision. Three years later, that decision was made known, and the midland and southern diocese at once adopted it. The northern churches, however, still held out, under the lead of Armagh and the influence of Iona, nor was it till a century later that this scandal of celebrating Easter on two different days in the same church was entirely removed. In justification of the Roman rule, St. Cummian, about the middle of the seventh century, wrote his famous epistle to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, of the ability and learning of which all modern writers from Archbishop Usher to Thomas Moore, speak in terms of the highest praise. It is one of the remaining documents of that controversy. A less vital question of discipline arose about the tonsure. The Irish shaved the head in a semicircle from temple to temple, while the Latin usage was to shave the crown, leaving an external circle of hair to typify the crown of thorns. At the conference of Whitby (A. D. 664) this was one of the subjects of discussion between the clergy of Iona, and those who followed the Roman method—but it never assumed the importance of the Easter controversy.

In the following century an Irish Missionary, Virgilius, of Saltzburgh, (called by his countrymen "Feargal the Geometer,") was maintaining in Germany against no less an adversary than St. Boniface the sphericity of the earth and the existence of antipodes. His opponents endeavored to represent him, or really believed him to hold, that there were other men, on our earth, for whom the Redeemer had not died; on this ground they appealed to Pope Zachary against him; but so little effect had this gross distortion of his true doctrine at Rome, when explanations were given, that Feargal was soon afterwards raised to the See of Saltzburgh, and subsequently canonized by Pope Gregory IX. In the ninth century we find an Irish geographer and astronomer of something like European reputation in Dieuil and Dungal, whose treatises and epistles have been given to the press. Like their compatriot, Columbanus, these accomplished men had passed their youth and early manhood in their own country, and to its schools are to be transferred the compliments paid to their acquirements by such competent judges as Muratori, Latronne, and Alexander von Humboldt. The origin of the scholastic philosophy—which pervaded Europe for nearly ten centuries—has been traced by the learned Mosbeim to the same insular source. Whatever may now be thought of the defects or shortcomings of that system, it certainly was not unfavorable either to wisdom or eloquence, since among its professors may be reckoned the names of St. Thomas and St. Bernard.

We must turn away our eyes from the contemplation of those scenes amid which were achieved for Ireland the title of the land of saints and doctors. Another era opens before us, and we can already discern the longships of the north, their monstrous beaks turned towards the holy Isle, their sides hung with glittering shields and their benches thronged with fair-haired warriors, chanting as they advance the fierce war songs of their race. Instead of the monk's familiar voice on the river banks we are to hear the shouts of strange warriors from a far-off country; and for matin hymn and even song, we are to be stunned through a long and stormy period, with sounds of strife and alarm, and deadly conflict.

(To be continued.)

SMITH O'BRIEN COMING TO AMERICA.

[*From the Nation.*]

Our distinguished and honored countryman, William Smith O'Brien, will leave Ireland for America *via* Galway in a few weeks. His stay on the American Continent will probably last for a few months, during which time it is his intention to visit every place of interest in the States. Thoroughly acquainted as Mr. O'Brien is with the countries of the Old World he will probably enjoy the more completely the grand and peculiar features of the New, and we confidently expect his trip will afford him much pleasure. His countrymen in the great Republic will no doubt be anxious to do honor to the noble and high-hearted patriot; we cannot at present say whether he wishes to travel in perfect privacy, but we can say, and it may be fit that we should say distinctly, that his visit has not the most remote connection with politics. This fact we have on the assurance of an authority which is beyond question, the authority of Mr. O'Brien himself. We wish our noble countryman, and the whole Irish people will wish him, a prosperous voyage, a pleasant tour, and a safe return.

The accident which deprived Prescott of the use of one eye, and subsequently so impaired the power of vision in the other, was occasioned by a blow from a crust of bread thrown across the room by a fellow-student in Commons Hall near the close of his college career. This seeming calamity changed the whole current of his life, which he intended to devote to legal pursuits, and finally led him into that brilliant career as a historian in which he has achieved a world-renowned honor for himself and his country.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

The *Northern Whig* has published what purports to be a complete report of the evidence given before Mr. Tracey, Resident Magistrate, with reference to the prisoners arrested in Belfast, charged with being members of a Secret Society. If it be true, as doubtless it is, it would seem that the parties arrested were mere Ribbonmen, and not, as hitherto supposed, members of the "Phœnix Society." The revelations made by the informers disclose nothing new of the Ribbon Organization; modelled apparently after its wicked provocative Orangeism, it is confined to the professing members of one religious denomination, is secret, and has oaths, signs, and passwords. Like the Orange Lodges the Ribbonite meetings are generally held in the neighborhood of a plentiful supply of "liquor," and the members are bound "not to see a brother offended." The Ribbonmen, however, are at great disadvantage in not having the aid of high personages to show them how to get around the law; and consequently we hear of Ribbon arrests, though most often of Orange outrages. Horrible to relate one of the Belfast approvers is swearing away the lives of his own brothers.—*Nation.*

Mr. Jackson, coroner for Carrickfergus, held an inquest in the West Division of Carrickfergus, at the house of Mr. Hugh Catherwood, on the body of a lad, aged seventeen years, named Samuel Catherwood, who committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's stable. The deceased, from a child, had always been very irritable in his temper, and when angered, his passion was ungovernable. On the evening in question, deceased had been in Belfast with his father, and shortly before leaving, deceased had requested his father to buy some things for him; but his father had declined doing so, as it was too late, and at the same time telling deceased he would have to wait till the next day that they would be in Belfast. This displeased deceased; and on arriving at home, he went out to the stable and hung himself with the reins of the horse which he had driven home.

On the 10th ult., Constable Bovaird, Sub-Constables Creighton and Doran, discovered traces of a still having been worked near the house of a person named Haddock, in Grange, about three miles from Toome, and in the house itself they found a bottle of poteen. Haddock was made prisoner. In the house of a man named Conway they discovered some fresh earth under an old dresser of the kitchen, and after removing the dresser, they dug up two kegs of poteen, which they brought to barrack, together with Conway himself. The prisoners have been brought before T. H. M. Jones, J.P., who committed them to jail for three months, in default of paying a fine of £6 each.

It was reported in Belfast that intimation had been received by a respectable solicitor, who acted for several of the tea-merchants against whom the customs authorities lodged information in connection with Moore's tea frauds, that fresh prosecutions were pending. It was also stated that Mr. Gardiner, the Collector of Customs at Dublin, Mr. Wield, a sort of customs detective from London, and other revenue officials who were engaged in the former prosecutions, were in Belfast.

The London *Spectator* states, *apropos* of the Irish Secret Societies, "since the first arrests, no fewer than five hundred young men have quitted Belfast, in consequence of having been more or less implicated in illegal proceedings." Our contemporary has evidently been sadly hoaxed by a correspondent who wished to try the extent of the gullability of Cockneydom.—*Northern Whig.*

The fifteen prisoners in custody in Belfast on the charge of being connected with an illegal society were discharged on security to appear at the next assizes. Bail was given, themselves in £100, and two securities in £50 each.

Carlow.

At the Carlow petty sessions, a man named Hanlon was charged by Mr. Lacey, a shopkeeper, with having vended a paper called the *Bee*, wherein that gentleman and a member of his family were most maliciously libelled. Mr. Butler, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Lacey, and Mr. Malcomson for other parties that were libelled. Mr. Lacey proved to having bought a copy of the paper, and to reference having been made therein, in an insulting manner, to himself and his sister. Mr. Butler proposed to forego the present prosecution if the prisoner would give up the names of the authors of the contents of the publication. The prisoner declined to do so, at the same time alleging that he was not aware it contained anything offensive when offering it for sale. The magistrates ordered informations to be received against Hanlon, and the case was returned for trial to the assizes. However they would admit him to bail on his entering into recognizances, himself in £20 and two securities in £10 each. The necessary bail not being forthcoming, the prisoner was sent to prison.

We rejoice to find that Carlow, like most other places in which quarter sessions are held, presents an exceedingly light calendar, only eleven criminal cases, one of which only was of a grave character. We have also to report the peaceable state of the Queen's County; the grand jury of the Graigue Quarter Sessions presented the barrister with a pair of white kid gloves, thus showing the absence of any criminal cases. Ireland is almost uniformly in an anomalous position, or rather she is placed in one. The prisons are gradually deprived of offenders, the poorhouse of inmates, and everything, so far as appearances go, bespeak happiness and tolerable contentment, whilst it is at the same time under a species of *espionage* which renders the people uneasy and unfitted for their daily avocations.—*Post.*

Clare.

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions, Johanna Sullivan and David Maher pleaded guilty to having stolen 200lbs. of butter from Michael McInerny of Cratloe, on the 18th October last; they also admitted having been convicted at the Limerick Quarter Sessions, in January, 1858, of a similar offence. They were each sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Mary Murphy pleaded guilty to having stolen some articles of wearing apparel, the property of Patrick Greene, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labor.

Cork.

These now famous artistes, Christy's Minstrels, gave the first of their performances at the Athenæum, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather there was a full and fashionable audience, all of whom remained to the last moment, and from the constant applause and frequent encores everybody seemed more than satisfied with the evening's entertainment. Much as we read of them in the Dublin and other papers, we were wholly unprepared for such a rich and musical treat. Indeed, since the days when the four Robinsons of Dublin made the Orphan's glees the great feature of the Antients, we have seldom heard anything like the harmony of these sable minstrels. The Concerts a la Jullian, though announced as a burlesque, was in every respect an excellent musical performance. The manner of the great master was most accurately and humorously taken off; we did not ascertain the name of the trambone performer, but his rapid and perfect execution in that unmanageable instrument has not been surpassed in our experience except by Cioffi.—*Herald.*

With the new year a decided turn in most branches of business has taken place, and many articles of produce are now in request at advancing rates. This improvement was not unexpected, as it was easily seen that with cheap money and large consumption of merchandize and manufactures business should soon be active; and as credit was more sound and trade conducted on healthy principles, we may consider this movement as well established, and of a permanent character.—*Ibid.*

The decoration of *Chevron* has been conferred on Sub-constable Connolly, of the Queenstown district, for having saved the life of a Scotch sailor, a short time since. It seems that Sandy, while driving on a car along the road from Queenstown to Carrigaloe, being at the time considerably elevated, made a jump from the seat, intending no doubt to get on the road, but miscalculating his distance he jumped over the wall which protected the road from the rocks. It was feared at the time that he was dashed on the rocks and killed, but on looking over the wall he was discovered suspended from a bush in which his clothes had entangled. Connolly therefore immediately procured a rope and lowered it to the sailor, who, having fastened it round his person, was drawn up in safety.

Mr. John George M'Carthy, of Cork, was, on the 5th January, elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, on the motion of Cardinal Wisema., Sir John Dorrart, of Chichester, and the Rev. Churchill Babington, of the University of Cambridge.—*Examiner.*

The Tailors' strike, which lately caused so much excitement and irritation, has terminated amicably, and the men have returned to their respective employers.—*Reporter.*

Derry.

A boat's crew, consisting of five men, says the Coleraine *Chronicle*, left the port at Malin Well, to lift their fishing lines, although a heavy drug was rolling on shore at the time. They had only got a short distance from the shore, when, sad to relate, the boat was swamped, and three of the crew met with a watery grave, the other two narrowly escaping—one of them being badly bruised against the rocks. The bodies have not as yet been found.

The Rev. James Donnelly, of Maghera, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £10, being the half-yearly donation of the Hon. the Irish Society to the teachers of the Maghera, Lisnamuck, Tirkane, and Coralecky National Schools.

An old woman, named Amelia Ross, died in Newtownlimavady, on the 1st of January, at the advanced age of 117 years.

Down.

Hugh Scott M'Murray, a debtor in Downpatrick jail, made a desperate effort to commit suicide, by cutting his throat in a frightful manner with a razor. In a few moments afterwards Dr. Maconchy was in attendance and rendered the unfortunate man all the assistance that medical aid could devise; but the rash act had been too well executed, and, after rallying a little, he was released from prison and this world. Deceased resided previous to his incarceration at Balleny, near Dromore, and had been in custody since 21st January, 1857.

Died, at Corbally, on the 10th of January, James M'Aleenan, at the very advanced age of 113. He was an active member of the Irish Volunteer Corps, and was present at Dungannon, at the great muster of 1782. He travelled, on foot, from his own place to Rathfriland, a distance of six miles, a few days before his death. His death is justly regretted by all who knew him.

Dublin.

It is gratifying to find that the subscription list of the Goldsmith Statue is steadily augmenting; and that at no distant day Dublin will be graced with a representation of the genial Poet and delightful Writer to whom Ireland owes so much as an illustration of her genius. Indeed it is well nigh time that he whose fame has been European for nearly a century past—whose charming works have become household volumes in all parts of America and the Continent, and whose matchless Novel, as we find, is now read with admiration in countries so remote as Persia and China—should be awarded a public memorial in the chief city of the island which gave him birth. Perhaps there never was a nature or genius more thoroughly Irish than that of Goldsmith He possessed the impulsiveness and gaiety of temperament, often amounting to recklessness, which characterized the compatriots of his time; the patience under suffering and obstruction; the wit that sports with misfortune; the light but large heart whose very weaknesses were more allied to virtue than its opposite. But if his character was essentially Irish—his works bear the impress of universality; and as they were written from the heart, they find their accord in that of Humanity. Reproduced in foreign languages, south and east, they have become a permanent portion of the literature of those countries into which they have penetrated. His "Vicar of Wakefield" is as familiar and as admired in Spain as "Don Quixote," in France as "Gil Blas; and is perused in Ispahan with as much delight as the fanciful Persian derives from the "Hundred Nights" of the Arabian Poets. To his countrymen, however, he must always bear a relation of a more interesting nature than can ever attach him to foreigners, no matter how appreciative and admiring. Though he labored in England, his pictures and figures are reflected from his native land, and are all Irish in spirit, however tinged with the literary fashion of his age. He is one of our greatest novelists, poets, essayists; and it will be long before this country, or any other, produces a second writer equal in all respects, possessing the same versatility in creative power, the same delicate and appropriate finish in the execution. All who admire Goldsmith's intellect and love his heart—and who that has one or other can fail in either respect—will rejoice to see his Statue, with its known lineaments, placed in the metropolis of his country, whose fame he has spread through the remotest lands in works which will last as long as language itself—works which have been the delight of their ancestors, as they will be of their children, and of the Irish Race, emigrant and native, for many an age to come.—*Nation.*

The correspondence of Lord Cornwallis, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland during the eventful period of 1798, has just been published, and reveals a mass of the most extraordinary and significant disclosures, by which it appears that a number of persons, high in the confidence of the people, were busily engaged in trading in their blood, and receiving the rewards of their perfidy. We hereby append some of the revelations: "The name of the traitor who sold the brave Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and received a piece of gold for every drop of that pure blood which crimsoned the boards in Thomas street, has at length been disclosed. The Government spy who betrayed Lord Edward was Francis Higgins, *Proprietor of the Freeman's Journal*, who received for his victim's life the blood-money of £300. Nay, the Lord Lieutenant discloses that *the Proprietor of the Freeman* gave the Government a great deal of useful secret information against the patriots." Among the names of others we recognize that of Leonard MacNally, the favorite Counsel of the United Irishmen, whose name we find for the defence in almost every State trial between Rowan's and Emmett's. And here is the evidence that all this time he was the hired spy of the Castle, selling the secrets of his clients, and helping their enemies to hang them. One M'Guicben earned his wages in the same way. He was the Belfast solicitor of the United Irishmen—and in addition to his pension of £150, received "between March, 1798, and May, 1804, £1,460, as a reward for the correct and valuable information he gave, while acting as agent and solicitor for the rebels." Fancy a Court of Law in those times! With Norbury on the Bench, twelve good Orange yeomen on the Jury, O'Grady and M'Clelland for the Crown, MacNally and M'Guichen for the prisoner, Reynolds or Armstrong on the table—well might the Judge doze, and the prisoner know his doom as he entered the dock.

There is no truth, says the *Freeman*, in the report which has been put into circulation, that the Marquis of Sligo was married to the Marchioness of Sligo at Rome, according to the rites of the Catholic Church. His lordship's marriage, which was solemnized in Dublin on the 20th of last July, by special license from the Lord Primate of Ireland, has been declared valid *ab initio*, by the canon law of the Catholic Church, by a retrospective decree.

Galway.

The Galway *Vindicator* gives the following particulars of the arrest on Board the Circassian previous to her departure from that port: "The neighborhood of the docks was plentifully sprinkled on Monday with policemen in colored clothes; many of them were so artistically costumed, representing various trades, callings, and vocations, that the old saying, 'that their mother's wouldn't know them' might be safely applied to their cases. The reason of this was said to be that it was expected Delany, the man charged with the murder of Mr. Ely, would have endeavored to take shipping by this route. An arrest was made on board on Monday night by Constable Maguire, of this town, but, though it was generally rumored that it was Delany, it turns out not to be that person. The prisoner taken is supposed to be Thomas Kelly, charged with stealing eight head of cattle in the county Kildare. On being arrested in his berth the constable found by his side a six-barrelled revolver, loaded, and £15 in cash was also found with him. On being brought before Henry Comerford, J.P., he stated that his name was Martin Kelly; that he was a brother to Thos. Kelly, who stole the cows, with which he had nothing whatever to do; that Thomas Kelly shared the proceeds of their sale with him and escaped himself by way of Liverpool, and he defies the police or any one else to bring anything more against him."

At a tenant-right meeting held at Clifden, county Galway—the Rev. Patrick McManus in the chair—it was resolved by those present—"That our respectful thanks are due, and are hereby given, to William Sharman Crawford, Esq., for his able advocacy, as well as his unremitting zeal, in the cause of tenant-right, during many past years, and that his recent letter, in answer to the *Times* newspaper, is a fresh claim on our lasting gratitude; and, in accordance with his appeal to the people of Ireland, we, as a portion of said people, shall not cease to co-operate with him in trying to procure a just and equitable arrangement of the relations between landlord and tenant." The chairman was requested to forward to Mr. Sharman Crawford a copy of the foregoing resolution, which was accordingly done.

Captain Hughes, barrack-master, says the Galway *Vindicator*, has received instructions to have barrack quarters in readiness for two companies of the line, to arrive here from the depot battalion at Athlone. We have reason to believe that the sending of those troops here is a measure of precaution in connection with the election of a member for the seat vacant in the borough of Galway, for which purpose a writ will be moved for and issued immediately after the meeting of parliament.

A meeting of a few of the many friends of the Rev. Peter Daly was held at Joseph Roches, Esq., Galway, on the 6th January, 1859, for the purpose of considering the fitting means of enabling the town of Galway and the general public to evince the grateful appreciation universally felt of the untiring, disinterested, and successful exertions of the reverend gentleman for the benefit of his native town, and of the country generally.

Petitions are being numerously signed in several parts of this county in favor of the Ballot in anticipation of the approaching Session of Parliament.—*Tuam Herald.*

Limerick.

As Mr. Justin M'Carthy of Abbeyfeale, shopkeeper, was walking along the bank of the river Feale, near Furt Castle, having with him a terrier dog, the dog accidentally crossed his path and upset him. From his size and weight, he was unable to recover himself, and he rolled off the bank into a deep hole in the river. The dog immediately followed, took hold of the collar of his master's coat, thus enabling him to keep his head over the water till he came near the bank, where he clung to some brambles for a considerable time, the bank being too steep to climb upwards. Fortunately, however, a woman in the neighborhood was passing by at the time. Perceiving his perilous situation, and, at much hazard to herself, she extricated him by letting down her shawl, which he caught, and fastened round his arms till he got released. He sustained no injury, we are glad to say, save the drenching and fright he received; he was at once provided with a warm bed at the residence of the woman, until a suit of dry clothes was sent him from home.

A young lad, named Shaughnessy, whilst out shooting, in the North Liberties, Limerick, received a fearful gun-shot wound in his head and neck. The contents of one of the barrels went through his right cheek. Mr. Charles M'Carthy was, providentially, driving by at the time, got the boy up upon his car, and drove him at once to Barrington's Hospital, where he was almost immediately seen by Drs. Kane, Gelston, and Gore. He is since progressing favorably.

Mr. Michael O'Regan, says the *Munster News*, who has so long and so well filled the honorable post of President of the Congregated Trades of Limerick, is about emigrating with his family to Auckland, New Zealand, during the ensuing spring.

The Limerick and Ennis Railway Line will be open the entire way previous to the ensuing assizes.

Louth.

During the current year Dundalk will present a scene of unusual animation, bustle and business, and afford evidences of progress, not to be rivalled in any other Irish provincial town. The scene of animation will be worthily inaugurated by the Burns' centenary banquet. Immediately will follow the active note of preparations for the building of the New Corn Exchange, and arrangement of a new and commodious general market place, as well as the erection of the National Bank. The money—£2,000—which will, doubtless, be granted for the completion of the general sewerage will add to that floating capital which ever infuses life into society. Then, too, comes off our annual ploughing match. Again, it is all but certain that Mr. Macneill's project for furnishing the whole town—the poor as well as the wealthy—with a copious supply of pure and wholesome water, is likely to be carried out. Then, likewise, may be initiated the movement

towards having a line of railway constructed from Dundalk to Mullingar, and thereby connecting our town with the line to Galway, which promises to be the chief port for transatlantic steamers—and moreover, the needed plan of having our local railway connected with the quays by a tram-line will also become a useful reality. Then will come off the great Leinster Cattle Show, which will attract to our town the votaries of fashion and owners of stock. The Assizes will contribute their quota to the bustle, and the Louth Horticultural Society. Summer and Autumn Shows will afford graceful and agreeable diversification to the more substantial business of the year—and who knows but that a general election, with all its attendant *Saturnalia* of out-of-door speechification and "shouting," and postprandial orations and botherations may contribute to the bustle and life of the varied scene. Our prospects are bright, and the sons of toil in particular may shout "cheer, boys, cheer!" and indulge in pleasant anticipations. We are no conjurors in our way, if, at the close of 1859, Dundalk will not have assumed a new, and vastly improved commercial aspect.—*Newry Examiner.*

Mayo.

The able editor of the "Cornwallis Correspondence," speaking of the French invasion in 1798, says: "Humbert, with 1,100 men of the Vendean army, had made a bold dash out of La Rochelle, and with Matthew Tone, Bartholomew Teeling, and John Sullivan, safely reached the coast of Mayo. A few days afterwards, Lord Cornwallis heard, astounded, of 'the races of Castlebar.' There is a very good account of this action from the pen of Mr. Edward Cooke. The instant the French charged, he says, the militia ran away. 'Lord Ormonde exerted himself to stop his men; he first begged and beseeched; and then upbraided and swore at them; he then ran two of them through the body, and burst into tears.' Mr. Edward Cooke suggests an explanation of their cowardice further on. 'I fear there was disaffection in these militia regiments,' he says; 'they are Catholics, and were many, if not most of them, sworn United Irishmen.' A few days afterwards, Cornwallis himself took the field, and within a fortnight the campaign was over. Instantly afterwards, he pushed on his measures of amnesty, and began to negotiate the preliminaries of the Union."

On the 11th January, a seizure of illicit spirits, malt, &c., was made in the townland of Corwadurra, by the "moveable party" of constabulary stationed at Ballinagor, in the Crossmolina district. At day break on that day the distillers of that remote district were surprised, while in the act of manufacturing some of the "mountain dew," by Constable Price and his party, the smugglers little suspecting such a visit from that quarter at so early an hour. On being informed of the approach of the police, the distillers dashed the "singlings," &c., about, and it seems, previously, had secreted what they had distilled. During the day the party discovered two malt-kilns, two still-houses, a malt-house, several wash vats, and a quantity of grains—all of which they destroyed. After having thus far carried on the work of destruction Sub-Constable Brennan discovered a vessel containing ten gallons of the pure "native" brewed on the mountain, which, after "tasting," they conveyed to their temporary mountain home.—*Constitution.*

Tipperary.

A scene of a peculiarly distressing character was witnessed by our reporter, and several other persons, at the gate of the Thurles workhouse. Shortly after the board had adjourned, a donkey cart, driven by a little boy, arrived at the gate of the establishment. In the cart, seated on a piece of miserable bedding, and supported by a young girl, who used every endeavor to console her, sat an aged and wretched looking woman, rocking herself to and fro on the car and rending the air with her cries. Her son, the only staff of her infirm age, had been obliged a few weeks before, by an attack of fever, to leave his home and seek in the union hospital the necessary nourishment his poverty denied him. On Thursday morning he died, and his miserable mother and sister had travelled some miles to gain the sad consolation of looking at his wasted frame lying in the dead house of the union. Seeing the clerk of the establishment coming out, the old woman stretched her hands towards him, exclaiming, "Mr. Fogarty, what will I do?—my life and soul was in him." Neither mother nor daughter had tickets of admission, and the poor law regulations obliged them to sit at the gate in the sharp January air, until those important essentials were procured.—*Examiner.*

The Thurles Board of Guardians have set an example of liberality which bigotted and anti-Catholic boards would do well to imitate. For the last three months there has not been a single Protestant inmate in the Thurles workhouse, yet the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Phineas Hunt, continues to receive his salary of £20 per annum, although his ministrations are not required in the establishment, his office, at any period of his chaplaincy, being at best a sinecure. The Catholic workhouse chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wall, the respected parish priest of Thurles, receives but £70 a year, which, considering the extent of his labors, is a salary vastly disproportioned to that of the Protestant chaplain, as the following figures will demonstrate. There are 380 inmates in the house, of which 113 are in the fever hospital and infirmary, and all of whom demand the incessant attention and care of their pastor.—*Ibid.*

The Independent Club of Tipperary is about to take up the question of Reform, as well as that of Tenant Right, and to commence to give expression to the public feeling of this country on the subject which engages men's minds most closely at the other side of the Channel. The Club is to meet at Thurles, when "Tenant Right; Reform, especially the Ballot, and the conduct of the County Representatives" will be the chief topics for deliberation. We are glad to find that a great accession of strength is expected for this popular and energetic body, which has been tried in the hour of need, and has never failed the hopes, nor disappointed the expectations of Tipperary or of Ireland.

A private of the Tipperary Artillery narrowly escaped being killed by the explosion of his gun, with which, along with the rest of his company, at present stationed at Clogheen, he was engaged in ball practice. The man's right hand and shoulder was seriously injured, and his companions at either side received severe wounds from the disjected fragments of the gun. One received a splinter of metal in the temple, and had his arm broken; the other received a slight contusion on the ribs. Medical attendance was immediately procured, and the men are progressing favorably.

There was a solemn High Mass and Office in the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, Clonmel, the Rev. Mr. Phelan, celebrant, for the repose of the soul of the late much-lamented Mrs. Holmes. After the service the funeral proceeded to the chapel yard where the body was interred, attended by a vast concourse of the people. The Mayor, the members of the the corporation, and a large number of inhabitants attended.—*Free Press.*

On the morning of the 10th January, says the Nenagh *Guardian*, the mutilated remains of an infant were found in the yard of Michael Carroll, of Ganunree, near Cooleeny, in the county Tipperary. Mr. O'Meara, coroner, held an inquest into the cause of death, but the only conclusion that the jury could come to was, that the child having been left in an exposed place, was torn by dogs!

The Tipperary Artillery lately embarked at Waterford for Portsmouth.

Tyrone.

On the night of the 14th of January, Constable Doherty, with Constable Mains, Rourke and Dunn, of the Pomeroy Constabulary, succeeded in detecting in the townland of Cavanakeran, an illicit still at full work, together with a large quantity of illicit spirits and singlings, and arrested three men actively engaged in manufacturing the same. The illicit matter consisted of forty-two gallons of singlings, seven gallons of genuine potteen, and a number of vessels, all of which were destroyed by the police. The still head and copper were taken to the Police barrack, and the prisoners were brought before R. W. Lowry, J.P., who convicted them in the mitigated penalty of six pounds or three months' imprisonment. One of the prisoners paid the fine, and the other two were conveyed to Omagh gaol. This is the first trace of illicit distillation that has appeared for a number of years in this locality.

Waterford.

The will, with one codicil, of Joseph Malcolmson, late of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, who died on the 15th of April last, has been proved in the Court of Probate. Dublin, by the oath of Robert Malcolmson (a brother of testator), one of the executors, who swore the personal estate to be under the value of £300,000, and paid probate duty £3,750. The other executors named in the will are the testator's brothers, John and William Malcolmson, whose rights to probate have been reserved. After a jointure of £5,000 a year, together with his furniture, plate, carriages, horses, wines, books, house linen, and other domestic effects to his wife, Charlotte Malcolmson, the testator bequeathed the remainer of this vast property amongst his children in certain proportions.

The Waterford *News* says: "A party of the 9th and 14th regiments, to the number of 130, arrived in this city, per the Limerick line, *en route* for India. They sailed next morning, per the Camilla steamer, for Bristol. It is owing to a correspondence of the Mayor with the Quartermaster-General in Dublin, that the troops were sent to embark from Waterford, and it is but right to say that this was effected with the utmost ease and dispatch. The importance to Waterford of being made a port of embarkation cannot be over estimated.

As the early train from Waterford to Limerick was passing under one of the bridges, about three miles from the former city, some malicious person standing above hurled a stone at the train with such violence as to send it through the lamp protector on the roof of the carriage. The engine-driver observed a man standing on the bridge as the train approached it, but as he was not aware that the outrage had been committed until the train arrived at the next station, he took no particular notice of him.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

Mr. William J. Carroll, son of Doctor Carroll of Waterford, has been gazetted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Engineers. His name stands at the head of a list of eighteen gentlemen Cadets, who have been appointed to companies.

Wexford.

Letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Robert Shapland Carew to be Baron Custos Rotulorum of the county Wexford, in the room of James Thomas, Earl of Courtown, deceased. The Lord Lieutenant has also approved of the appointment of Sir John Marcus Stewart, Bart., and Charles Eccles, Esq., to be Deputy-Lieutenants for the county of Tyrone.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Catholic Soiree in Dundee.—The new Roman Catholic Schools, of SS. Stephen and Lawrence, lately erected in the Scouringburn, were formally opened by a soiree. Bishop Gillis, of Edinburgh, was in the chair, supported by Drs. Marshall, late of Oxford, and Macpherson, for many years Catholic clergyman in Dundee; as also by Dr. Keenan, of Dundee, to whom was presented by the Dundee Catholics an address along with a purse of 150 sovereigns, as a tribute of their regard for him as their pastor for the last twenty years. Dr. Keenan replied in very pithy terms, which demonstrated very plainly to what source the great success of the Roman Catholic body in Dundee is to be attributed. He said: "Catholics were within his own recollection possessed of only £700 worth of Church property in Dundee, and now they were worth £18 000; they had only one small chapel which barely contained 300 persons, now they have two magnificent churches capable of containing 5 000. Then they had no school, now they had five schools, capable of containing 1,800 scholars. Then they had only one resident clergyman, now they had six. Then they had not 200 Easter communicants, now they had 9,000." Dr. Marshall passed a high encomium on the beauties of Scotland, dilating with great pathos on the grandeur of the mountain, verdure of the plains, and loveliness of the rivers. Altogether, this has been a most enthusiastic meeting of the Catholic body, and we hope again to see them soon making further efforts in the education of the people. The building is capable of accommodating 1,000 scholars, and is to be opened in a short time as a day and evening school for girls.

The Redemptorist Fathers in Ross.—In compliance with the invitation of our good pastor, the Rev. J. Walsh, five of the Redemptorist Fathers arrived here recently, and opened a mission. The feeling, which amounts to enthusiasm, already displayed by the people of the parish in responding to the call of their revered pastor, shows that the faith—which is the commencement of the union of the soul with God—is strong in the locality. At the early hour of five o'clock, when the missioners commence their daily labors, the people congregate in such numbers that the chapel is found too small to contain them. The same inconvenience occurs at the different periods the Fathers give instructions, and, notwithstanding the vast crowds, the decorum which is maintained is an indication of true devotion. Everything gives promise that the zealous men in Ross will be blessed with success.—*Wexford Independent.*

Obsequies of the Late Rev. J. M'Namara, P.P., Ballinhassig.—The Divine Office and Requiem Mass for the eternal repose of the above named venerable clergyman were solemnized in the south parish church. His lordship the Bishop presided, the Rev. D. Cronin and Rev. William Cunningham officiating as assistant deacons. The Mass was sung by the Very Rev. Dean Murphy, V.G., assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Mahony and Cummins as deacon and sub-deacon. A numerous attendance of the clergy and laity testified to the general and unfeigned esteem in which the Rev. deceased was held.—*Cork Examiner.*

Profession of Religious at the Sienna Convent.—The interesting ceremony of the profession of two nuns took place in the chapel of the Sienna Convent, Drogheda. The ladies are Miss O'Hagan, sister to John O'Hagan, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Miss Dunne, of Dublin. After the first part of the ceremony had concluded the Rev. Mr. Murphy, O.P., of Dublin, ascended the altar, and delivered a beautiful sermon suitable to the occasion, at the conclusion of which the ceremony of profession was proceeded with.—*Drogheda Argus.*

Death of the Rev. Edward Lynch.—It is with feelings of deep grief we communicate the demise of the Rev. Edward Lynch, Administrator of Crosserlough, county of Cavan, one of the most popular priests in the diocese. This sad event took place at his late residence, Fairymount, on Tuesday, the 12th January, in the 38th year of his age, and the thirteenth of his sacred ministry. His remains were interred in the parochial chapel attended by 31 priests, including Dr. Browne, Bishop of the Diocese of Kilmore, who preached the funeral oration.

The Cathedral, Enniscorthy.—The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong begs most gratefully to acknowledge the following very generous contributions towards the completion of the Cathedral Church, Enniscorthy: A. Cliffe, Esq, Bellevue, £50; Enniscorthy Town, £262 10s.; Kilmore, £50; Mulrankin, £21 10s; Tomhaggard, £16 6s. 8d.; Rathangan, £75; Clearystown, £44 12s. 1d.; Lady's Island, £53 1s.; Tecumshane, £40 6s.; Ballymore, £37 14s. 5d.; Maglass, £39 2s. 10d.; Ballymitty, £50 16s. 9d.; Carrick, £93 6s. 2d.

Restitution.—Messrs. Francis Spaight & Sons, Limerick, beg to acknowledge the receipt of twenty pounds, restitution money, through the Rev. H. Harbisson, of the Order of Redemptorists, Mount St. Alphonsus Convent. The Redemptorist Fathers have to announce that they have received another large sum of money as restitution, found somewhere near Limerick, during the past year, possibly a portion of a larger sum.

Conversion.—The Rev. Arthur Marshall, B.A., late curate of St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool, has been received into the Church, at the Catholic Institute in that town. Mr. Marshall was a graduate of Oxford and a student of the Wells Theological College.—*Weekly Register.*

Death of a Sister of Charity.—Of your charity pray for the soul of Sister Mary Norbert Rogers, who, fortified with the holy sacraments, died at the convent of the Sisters of Charity, in Waterford. Her remains were removed to St. John's Church, and, after the office of High Mass and funeral obsequies, were interred in the cemetery of the Church.

The new Church of Saints Peter and Paul at Cook's River, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 29th of June last, the feast of those glorified apostles, was consecrated to the worship of God on last Sunday. The Venerable Archdeacon McEncroe and the Rev. Mr. Birch, the pastor of the district, were the officiating clergymen. The ceremony of consecration was performed by the Venerable the Archdeacon, after which the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered up by Father Birch. A sermon from the Venerable Archdeacon concluded the solemnities. The discourse of the venerable and reverend gentleman on the occasion is said to have been one of the most impressive heard from him during his long ministry in this colony. He adverted to many affecting incidents connected with the progress of religion in the colony from the date of the death of the first Christian in Australia—the priest who accompanied the French expedition of 1788 as chaplain, killed by the poisoned arrow of an aboriginal, and whose grave was contiguous to the site of their new Church. The endeavors to suppress the faith in Ireland were also alluded to, and failing in that, how the oppressor next essayed to banish her faithful people out here, where they would be never more heard of; but all this only the more tended, as could be witnessed, to the spread of their holy religion.—*Sydney Freeman, Nov.* 6.

A letter in the *Univers*, from the frontiers of Poland, complains of fresh acts of persecution against the Catholics, in spite of the gracious assurances of protection and favor lately given them by the Emperor himself. An Imperial rescript has been published menacing with exile from the country any of the Roman Catholic clergy who shall presume to administer the sacrament of Confession and Communion to members or alleged members of the orthodox church. This monstrous edict, which is founded on gross misrepresentations as to the conduct of the Catholic priests, is supposed to be in opposition to the humane and impartial disposition of the Emperor, as it is a flagrant contradiction of the wise and liberal conduct he has pursued in temporal matters.

The Right Rev. Dr. Ryan has appointed the Rev. William Bourke, Administrator of St. John's, to be parish priest of Rockhill and Coleman's-well, county of Limerick, in succession to the late lamented Rev. James Ryan. The Rev. Mr. Bourke is to continue for some time at his post in Limerick, in order to work out the grand project with which his name is so intimately identified, and which is destined to be a lasting memorial of the zeal and munificence of the faithful of the diocese—namely, Saint John's Cathedral, to the building of which he has given so much unremitting attention.

We are enabled to state that the Abbot of St. Bernard has resigned his office, and that the resignation has been accepted. The Abbot, Mary Bernard (for a Cistercian Abbot, once consecrated, retains for life his dignity, cross, ring, &c.), has retired to the Cistercian Abbey of Melleray, in France, one of the largest houses of the Order, containing above 120 monks. No new Abbot, it is understood, will be appointed, the government of St. Bernard being entrusted to a Prior.—*Weekly Register.*

A solemn High Mass and Office was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Richard Savage; the celebrant was the Rev. Mr. Crotty, and a large number of clergy were in attendance. After the solemn obsequies, the body, attended by a most numerous and respectable funeral was interred in the west portion of the chapel yard.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Rev. Mr. Furniss, P. P., Knockerra, Clare, is appointed to the parish of Kilmurry, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Tallent, the generous and true-hearted pastor, whose death we had the unacceptable duty of recently publishing. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan, P. P., Ruan, has been appointed to the parishes of Doora and Barefield, Clare.—*Munster News.*

A branch of the community of Jesuits from the parent house in Dublin are about to be permanently located in Galway. They have already purchased and paid for St. Patrick's Chapel. They purpose opening a college here, after the plan of their establishment at Stoneyhurst, with a diocesan school.—*Galway Vindicator.*

The Very Rev. J. Brahan, P.P., V.G., Newcastle West, county of Limerick, begs thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of £5 from the Rev. J. Donovan, P.P., Monegay, for the Christian Brothers' Schools, Newcastle, and £2 from William Smith O'Brien, Esq., for the schools under the care of the Sisters of Mercy of Newcastle.

The Sisters of Mercy, Wexford, most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £20 for the relief of the poor, from John E. Barry, Esq., 65 Middle Abbey street, Dublin, who, wishing to fulfil one of the last wishes of the late Patrick Brown, Esq., Baldwinstown Castle, sent this sum.

The Rev. Simon Fogarty, R.P., Ballycallan, begs to acknowledge the receipt of £4 from Michael Cahill, Esq., Ballyconra, as his contribution towards the erection of the altar in the new chapel of Ballycallan.

Mdlle. Espinasse, a nun, known in religion as Sister Margaret Mary, has just died at her convent, in Toulouse. She was the sister of the late Minister of the Interior in France.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

THE TAKING OF THE MALAKOFF.—The celebrated French painter, Horace Vernet, has just finished, for the town of Autun, the birthplace of General McMahon, a picture, representing an episode of the taking of the Malakoff, in which a British officer stands conspicuous in a position not likely to be envied by any soldier in the Imperial army. Horace Vernet is too conscientious an artist and too honorable a man to represent, in one of his pictures, anything that was not an avowed fact, nor would the brave hero (McMahon) of the terrible struggle consent to figure in it if the scene represented had not taken place. The extreme point of the hill of Malakoff is all that is shown of the scene of action. A few Zouaves and Russian soldiers, dying and dead, are stretched along the hill, and a brave officer, Colonel La Tour du Pin, is occupied in endeavoring with his handkerchief to bind his leg, where he had received the wound of which he died. Standing on the summit of the hill is a group of three French officers. General McMahon, Colonel Lebrun, and a Captain of the Staff. A Zouave is in the act of planting the tri-color flag on the ground before them, and a British officer is standing a little lower down, his hand raised to his cap, and in the action of addressing himself to the General. The three officers are considering him with looks of contempt. The Englishman is in the undress uniform of a cavalry officer, with no indication of rank apparent. The following is the version given of the episode, and well-known to be exact: The brave Corporal Lihaut, of the 1st Regiment of Zouaves, amidst a shower of balls, raised the tri-color flag on high as a signal that the French had possession of the ground. A British officer presented himself before Gen. McMahon, and represented to him the temerity of trying to make a stand in such a place, and then declared that if the General did not retreat from such a perilous position the English forces would be immediately withdrawn. The General, with that energy which belongs to great minds in the hour of peril, answered this strong proposition and threat by saying, "You are free to go where you like. For my part I am here, and here I remain." In a few days the photograph of this admirable picture will make it familiar to every one, and the dialogue between the Saxon officer and the descendant of the Irish Exile, will give rise to many a comment and discussion not likely to throw a lustre on the military prowess of England. That it should be from a soldier of Irish blood that she receives such a humiliating lesson is a just retribution for past sins.—*Nation.*

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—A Paris correspondent makes the following alarming statement: "Notwithstanding the announcement of various brilliant marriages in the upper class of Paris life, it is remarked by those who make social questions a study, that the few sections of this metropolis (which are in all about a dozen), inhabited by the well-to-do families, do not contribute to the list of unions chronicled at the respective mayoralty registers, in anything like the proportion which occurs in the quarters tenanted by the industry and commerce of the town. The habits of display and the lavish expenditure required by ladies, the notions of what is requisite for an 'establishment' have become so colossal, that bridegrooms have been alarmed and have become scarce." The very weapons employed by ladies to enslave the rougher sex are turned against themselves. Crinoline is the great enemy of matrimony. Prudent men, looking to the expanse of modern skirts, are impelled to calculate the cost of dressing a wife so that she shall be "fit to be seen." In sober seriousness, excessive expenditure is the great vice of our day. The fair sex are chargeable with encouraging this foolish and dangerous passion, and the effects are recoiling on themselves. The evil began with the ladies, and with them must begin the reform. When they discover that it so nearly touches their own interests there may be some ground for hope.

Father Ventura, the preacher at the Tuileries, has published a book called "Un Essai sur le Pouvoir," which makes some sensation in diplomatic circles. He proposes the settlement of the Italian question by buying Austria out of Lombardy with a very large sum of money, and then constituting an Italian confederation, of which the Pope would be the President.

Orders have been given the Maritime Prefect, of Brest, to hasten the equipment of five frigates, a steam-cutter, and a transport. The *Gazette* announces that orders have been received at Toulon to prepare fifty transports for sea.

The *Moniteur* publishes a ministerial notification of the entire abolition of the *visa* for passports. In future no *visa* whatever will be necessary for either French subjects or foreigners.

A report has reached Paris of the death of Rudio, at Cayenne. He is said to have exhibited in his last hours "sentiments of repentance and piety."

General de Lamoriciere has expressed his readiness to send in his adhesion to the Imperial Government, and stated his desire to resume active service.

It is stated, upon undoubted authority, that the Imperial Guard is about to be placed on a war footing.

ENGLAND.

HARSH "JUSTICE" AT DOVER.—A case has lately occurred at Dover which excited considerable attention. It is that of two girls named Elizabeth Childs and Agnes Starr, of the respective ages of 27 and 15 years, in the household service of Mr. R. H. Jones, the former charged with stealing two pocket-handkerchiefs of the value of 6d., and the latter three books, of the value of 1s., the property of their master, who were summarily convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor. A public meeting was convened in the Royal Oak Room, but adjourned to a larger place. It was crowded and enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted declaring the punishment "cruelly harsh, disproportionate, and uncalled for;" and another setting forth that, in the opinion of the meeting, "so far from the guilt of a felonious intention having been clearly brought home to the two girls in question, there is, on the contrary, every moral reason to believe they were innocent of the charge," was also carried. A memorial was also agreed to praying their immediate discharge from custody.

HUMAN HAIR.—The London market alone consumes five tons of human hair. Blonde hair is the most demanded. Most of this comes from Germany, where it is gathered by a Dutch company. Fifteen years ago this was in the greatest demand, and brought two dollars an ounce. Black hair is now preferred. It comes from France, principally from Brittany and the southern departments. The French hair harvest amounts to nearly 100 tons a year—the price varying from twenty cents to a dollar per head, according to weight and quality. The hair merchants attend fairs with a pack of ribbons, pins, and such small articles, which they exchange for hair.

A BALLET DANCER IN DANGER.—At the Birmingham theatre, in the ballet scene in the opening of the pantomime, where a number of *coryphees* appear, one of the number, Miss Munro, went too close to the footlights, and her dress, which was made of a very thin material, instantly ignited. Immediately she perceived the flame, the poor girl screamed and rushed to the side wings, where assistance was promptly rendered to her by the stage carpenter, which had the effect of extinguishing the flames in a few seconds. She was found to be severely burnt on the arm and slightly on the neck.

THE GRANDSON OF LORD BYRON'S "MARY." There have been rejoicings in the villages of Edwalton, Colwick, Annesley, &c., to celebrate the coming of age of Mr. John Chaworth Musters, the grandson of Lord Byron's "Mary." An address was presented to Mr. Chaworth, speaking of "Annesley Park (one of the family seats, and where the noble poet passed so much of his boyhood) as having its deep poetical associations, and awakening emotions of no ordinary kind."

STRAHAN AND PAUL.—The *Times* calls attention to the case of Strahan and Paul, who are now undergoing their sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude, rather more than three years of which have been completed. As an act was passed last session making the offences for which they were convicted liable to only three years, some of the most eminent houses in London joined in a memorial for the remission of the original sentence, but the Secretary of State has not yet given an answer.

ON THE GEORGES.—Landor condenses Thackeray's lectures into a thimble:

> George the First was reckoned vile;
> Viler George the Second;
> And what mortal ever heard
> Any good of George the Third?
> When from the earth the Fourth ascended,
> God be praised, the Georges ended!

A very sad case is on trial in England, where a woman is charged with infanticide. The plea for the defendant is that she threw the infant out of the window under the influence of a dream, and there is no doubt but she did. The judge sent the case to a jury, because he considered that it would be a most dangerous doctrine to lay down to say that if a person was dreaming whilst committing an offence that he was not culpable for his acts. A woman on these grounds might get up in the middle of the night and cut her husband's throat, and when brought up for the offence turn round and say that she had done the act whilst under the influence of a dream.

The case of the London ballet girl, which excited so much sympathy and called forth liberal donations, turns out to be one of the most depraved cases that was ever the misfortune of magistrate to hear or a journalist to print.

A great grandson of Penn, the wealthy founder of Pennsylvania, and the friend of James II., has just expired at a very advanced age, in the hospital of the benevolent Colston, at Bristol.

Mrs. Wordsworth, widow of the poet, died lately, aged 83.

SCOTLAND.

AN AMOROUS POLICEMAN.—An amusing affair took place not a hundred miles from Dundee. A constable, who had been removed from the station a few months ago to another district, took a walk back to it, with the purpose of renewing acquaintance with the disconsolate lady of a jolly tar, who had been from home for some eighteen months on a long voyage. The gay Lothario, as is supposed had been his custom, threw up the sash of the fair one's window, and, jumping in, was clasped, as he imagined, in the arms of the object of his affections. The brave son of Neptune had returned the night before, and into his iron embrace did the constable jump. The tar administered a sound flogging to the intruder, who was glad to beat a retreat, having experienced too warm a reception.

THE CASTLE OF ST. ANDREW'S.—This is probably one of the most interesting relics in Scotland, and the government is sparing no expense to restore it to its original appearance. Workmen are busy wheeling earth and exposing about fourteen feet of its base, and cutting their way to expose the remains of the drawbridge also, the mason work of which appears to be in excellent condition. This additional portion of the castle's base (which has probably lain buried for upwards of 200 years) will add greatly to the interest of its appearance.

ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 8.—Three brilliant events have occurred in the first week of the new year, attracting crowds to each—to wit, a triple performance of the unrivalled tragedian, Signora Ristori, the illumination of the Colosseum, and a grand ball given by the Duchess of St. Albans. The three nights granted by Ristori to her admiring countrymen, and to the foreigners who had already paid tribute to her reputation in London or Paris, showed that the enthusiasm she excited was as great as ever, and her last performance in the character of *Medea* produced unbounded applause. The illumination of the Colosseum with Bengal lights was owing to the munificence of Lord Spenser, who, before leaving Rome, afforded the splendid spectacle to his friends and the public. The venerable amphitheatre looked mysterious and grand under the new lurid, now brilliant light, and thousands of spectators crowded every part of the Forum, and streamed down the Via Sacra towards the point of attraction. The Duchess of St. Albans' ball, on Wednesday evening, was the most brilliant that the season has yet presented. It was given at the Palazzo Lepri. The ample stairs were beautifully decorated with verdure and plants in full flower; and ancient statues, heirlooms in the noble family of that name, appearing through laurels and camelias, looked with Roman severity upon the swelling proportions of modern crinolines. The Ducess's saloons were filled with the *elite* of Roman society, and the *entente cordiale* between the Roman and French governments was typified by the simultaneous presence of Cardinal Antonelli and General de Goyon. Several other members of the Sacred College attended the ball. Not a syllable of political news is stirring here.—*Cor. of London Post.*

THE "ITALIAN QUESTION."—The rumors of a war—a war *with Austria*—are beginning to die away, but warlike preparations go on vigorously notwithstanding, and the state of Europe is far from being settled. The great Powers certainly expect a war, but the only Power great or small which is busily engaged in endeavoring to provoke a war is the convent-robbing and yet poverty-stricken little kingdom of Sardinia. The pertinacious manner in which this petty Power is trying by annoyance, insult, and something in the way of threat, to get Austria to "break the peace" would be amusing if the consequences likely to follow from such an act were not likely to be so serious. The Sardinian idea is, that if once the *melee* commenced the other Powers would soon find themselves compelled to take part in it, and Sardinia might then ally herself with the winning party, and so contrive to gain something in the end. These mischievous designs, however, are likely to be, and we hope will be, frustrated.—*Nation.*

THE COSTUME OF THE CALABRIANS.—Those beautiful white head-dresses, square at the top, flowing behind; bodies of velvet, laced and trimmed with colored ribands, and underskirts of red, covered with stately figures; across their shoulders were thrown woollens, striped in brilliant orange. Those going to Mass, or a christening, were decked with gold; mourners had head-dresses of transparent black, folded square, as the white; others repairing to the fields, wore petticoats all but tight, with blue overskirt open in front, and knotted behind at pleasure. The men appeared brigands all over; the pointed hat which has played so large a part in romantic portraiture towered on every head, and was festooned with endless rows of velvet, each having a pendant loop at the side; their jackets, gaiters, and goatskin sandals, were of the exactest bandit cut; the fops could be known by brilliant colored waistcoats, and gay edgings loaded with buttons.—*Females in Italy.*

NAPLES.—The penalties imposed upon 89 political prisoners have been commuted by the King of Naples to banishment. The prisoners will be dispatched to the United States. These measures of clemency have been brought to the knowledge of the French Government by that of Naples itself.

Under present circumstances, some account of the military forces of Piedmont cannot but be acceptable. They are extracted from a letter from Turin, in the semi-official *Pays*. According to that authority the Sardinian army consists of 21 regiments of infantry, 9 of cavalry, 3 of artillery, 1 of sappers and miners, 2 battalions attached to the administration, 10 depot battalions, and 10 battalions of *bersaglieri*. In time of war, by calling out the reserve, Piedmont can bring into the field 112,000 foot, 19,000 horse, and 40 batteries of artillery—say 320 guns. The army is in a high state of discipline, and its organization is perfect; but the financial situation of Piedmont is nearly as bad as that of Austria.

Michael Angelo, full of the great and sublime ideas of his art, lived much alone, and never allowed a day to pass without handling his chisel or pencil. When some person reproached him with living so melancholy and solitary a life, he answered: "Art is a jealous thing—it requires the whole and entire man."

The Turin papers state that workmen are actively engaged at present in the Sardinian arsenals in getting the royal steamers ready for sea. They are to be used in transporting troops from different garrisons to Genoa.

According to advices from Rome, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received by the Pope in a private audience, which was of very long duration. His lordship will soon return to London.

SPAIN.

MADRID.—The Spanish journals state that Marshal O'Donnell, having learned that the committee on the budget proposed to increase the allowance for expenses of representation to the President of the Council, sent some of his friends to beg that it would not adopt any measure of the kind. Some of the journals state that the government has sent an agent into England to purchase twenty-four steamers of small tonnage for the Philippine Islands. It was said that the government contemplates making various important reforms in the administration of the isle of Cuba. M. Rios Rosas had left Barcelona to continue his journey to Rome. In the Senate, the bill presented by the government making new regulations respecting mines had been adopted. A grand review had been given in honor of prince Adelbert of Bavaria.

NORWAY.

A traveler in Norway gives an account of the northernmost paper in the world, the Tromsoe *Times*. It is printed at Tromsoe, a little island village, of about 4 000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, at three degrees within the polar circle. The summer sun kindly looks in at the windows at midnight to see that the forms are properly set up. The *Times* is a four paged semi-weekly sheet, with only two columns on a page, and is about the size of a quarto book form. The style of type is the Gothic, which has been discarded in Sweden, and to a considerable extent both in Germany and Denmark. The latter are the only nations which retain the Gothic handwriting.

RUSSIA.

STRANGE STORY.—A Posen journal publishes the following singular story: "Prince Lichtenstein, commander of the Austrian troops at Cracow, lately arrived at Rzeszow, a station on the Gallician Railway, and entered a restaurant attached to the station. The keeper of the restaurant had decorated the principal room into which the prince was shown with plaster busts of eminent personages, and amongst others of Kosciuszko, Prince Poniatowski, and the reigning Emperor of Austria. The prince cried in a rage, 'What is our Emperor doing amongst these Polish brigands?' and, drawing his sword, he smashed the busts of the the two Poles!"

Letters from St. Petersburg make known a very grave accident which had occurred in connection with the emancipation of the peasants A committee of the government of St. Petersburg, after having terminated its labors, has drawn up a respectful address to the Emperor, praying him, after regulating the condition of the peasants, to convoke a States-General for Russia. It is added that the committees of other provinces will join in the demand.

AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE LABOR MARKET.—The market continues still overstocked with every class of labor. There has been an improved demand during the past week for thorough domestic servants, both male and female, as well as for farm servants, but not sufficient to afford any general relief to the market, which is just now very heavily supplied with both mechanical and rough labor of every description. Numbers of tradesmen and skilled workmen are unable to obtain employment at their several callings, and are betaking themselves to the gold fields, in all cases where their means admit to mine for themselves, and in others to labor for hire for those possessed of the necessary capital. The following are the nominal rates of wages, although many are willing to accept lower prices to obtain immediate employment: With rations, marrried couples, without families, £70 to £80 per annum; do. with families (difficult to obtain employ), £65 to £70 do.; gardeners, £60 to £75 do.; grooms, 20s. to 30s. per week; shepherds, £35 to £40 per annum; hut-keepers, £20 to £25 do.; general farm servants, 20s. per week; first-class ploughmen, 25s. per week; bullock-drivers, on road, 25s. do.; do., on stations, 20s. do.; men cooks, 20s. to 25s. do.; and professed cooks, £3 do.; female do., from £35 to £40 per annum; general servants, £20 to £30 do.; nursemaids, £16 to £25 do.—*Argus*, November 15.

Lisbon telegrams announce that the Portuguese Government prorogues the permission of free duty importation of foreign wheat, barley, and beans into Portugal up to May, 1859, excluding, however, maize. The accounts of the late vintage are very satisfactory, and the yield of wine has been even more abundant than was at first anticipated.

The two sisters, Virginia and Caroline Ferni, who have been extremely successful at Vienna, are about to travel to the west of Europe. They have given some four and twenty concerts, and all of them were crowded to excess.

The Swedish Authors, Mrs. Emile Carlen and Miss Fredrika Bremer, after a long intermission, have each finished a new work. Miss Bremer's is entitled, "Father and Daughter."

HOME MISCELLANY.

Washington's Head-Quarters at Newburg, N. Y.—The building known as Washington's Head-quarters was occupied by him as such from April, 1782, until August, 1783, and is a relic of the first and historic age of our Republic. The house is a solid, irregular building of rough stone, of a single story and spacious attic, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, on which repose in silence several "dogs of war," that opened their iron throats at Ticonderoga, at Saratoga, and at Yorktown, but across whose mouths the spider, basking in the rays of peace, now weaves in security his gossamer thread; and above all, waves from a lofty flagstaff the banner of America, with the deathless motto, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The building was erected at different periods: the first part, the north-east corner, having been built by Burger Meyndert, one of the first settlers of the town, as early as 1750. In 1753, the property passed to Captain Jonathan Hasbrouck, and was enlarged by him to its present capacity. In the early annals of the town, the building occupied a conspicuous position. Within its walls the first town meeting was held, in 1763, when its owner was elected the first Supervisor of the then Precinct of Newburg, and here all precinct meetings were held until 1773. During the early part of the Revolutionary struggle, local military companies were organized here, and here the Committee of Safety of the Precinct frequently held their meetings. After the successful termination of the siege of Yorktown, Washington returned to the North, and in the spring of 1782 took up his head-quarters and continued his residence here until August, 1783. The house, in all its internal and external arrangements, remains very nearly as Washington left it. Even the old piazza was as we now see it, and its rude seats were a favorite resort of the Commander-in-Chief and the noble men with whom he was associated during the Revolutionary struggle.

A Boy Carried Over Niagara Falls.—An adopted son of Mr. Gibbs, foreman in the Niagara Falls Paper Mill, was taken over the cataract recently. The victim was a promising little boy about eleven years of age. A number of men were engaged clearing away the ice which obstructed the flow of water in the race, and Mr. Gibbs' boy was playing about the vicinity. In one place the race is spanned by a narrow foot-bridge of plank, destitute of a railing or other protection on either side, and somehow, in crossing this, he lost his balance and fell into the water. The current was very strong, and in an instant the child was carried out through the bulkhead at the tail end of the race and precipitated some ten feet into the foaming flood. The rapids were full of floating blocks of ice, and, mingled with these, the poor little fellow was carried down the stream. Help could not be afforded, and the horrified spectators watched him till he was lost to sight. He was observed to raise his hand once as if to remove something from his face, and that was all. The distance from the race to the falls cannot be much over fifty rods, and the fatal leap was not long delayed. It is not probable that any vestige will ever be discovered of the remains. The remorseless vortex beneath the falls seldom returns to land anything committed to its mysterious depths. —*Rochester American.*

The Commander at Bunker's Hill.—The following extract from the contemporary press of the Revolution is found in Mr. Frank Moore's forthcoming "Diary of the Revolution": "*June* 17, 1775.—Last evening Colonel Putnam took possession of Bunker's Hill, with about two thousand men, and began an entrenchment, which they had made some progress in, when, at eight o'clock this morning, a party of regulars landed at Charlestown and fired that town in different places. Under cover of the smoke, a body of about five thousand men marched up to the American entrenchments and made a furious and sudden attack. They were driven back three times, and when they were making the third attack, one of the Americans imprudently spoke aloud that 'their powder was all gone;' which being heard by some of the regular officers, they encouraged their men to walk up to the trenches, with fixed bayonets, and entered them, on which the Americans were ordered to retreat, which they did with all speed, till they got out of musket shot. They then formed but were not pursued."

The State Prisons Overflowing.—We learn by a letter from Sing Sing that there are now in the male department of the prison of that place 1,031 convicts, with only 991 cells to accommodate them. In the female department there are stated to be 119 convicts with but 85 cells for them. This makes in all the unprecedented number of 1,170 prisoners. In the month of January alone, 56 were received, 46 of whom were from the city of New York. from Auburn it is reported that the prison is fuller than ever before, and last week it was said that but four vacant cells remained, since which time two or three more at least have gone there. Clinton Prison is also full. It looks as if crime was increasing so rapidly that an enlargement of all these institutions will soon be necessary.—*Albany Journal.*

Punctuality.—If you desire to enjoy life, avoid unpunctual people. They impede business and poison pleasure. Make it a rule not only to be punctual, but a little beforehand. Such a habit secures a composure which is essential to happiness; for want of it, many people live in a constant fever, and put all about them in a fever too.

Hard Times in Iowa—Sending for Wheat to Chicago.—The *Courier*, published at Ottumwn, Iowa, of the 6th inst., says: "We have never approached so near a famine in this country, especially in the West where we inhabit, as we have the past year. The wet weather which prevailed and characterized almost the whole of the season, filled our soil, and kept it so full of water as to prevent the growth and maturity of our crops, the effects of which are now manifesting themselves in an unwonted scarcity of breadstuffs, threatening a rise in price which will occasion general distress, if not actual want, to thousands of our population. One of our citizens is now absent at Chicago for the purpose of buying wheat to be manufactured into flour by one of our mills. It is distressing to think of the large amount which must be taken from our limited means at this time of severe pressure in pecuniary matters, for bread, to feed not only our cities and towns, but our farmers themselves. Pecuniarily 1858 has been a hard year."

Clemency of Justice Brennan.—New York police justices sometimes play strange freaks. The police apprehended a man in the neighborhood of a notorious house kept by a fellow called Butt Allen. A crowd of ruffians, the principals of whom were this Allen and his brother, with arms in their hands, fell upon the police officers and rescued the prisoner. In the fray the fellows fired upon the police, who were forced to return the fire, and the brother of Butt, who had fired twice upon the officers, was wounded. Several of the assailants were apprehended and brought before Justice Brennan, who let Butt Allen go at large on his own recognizance, and asked the officers if they did not think that the man who was wounded had been sufficiently punished without giving him any further trouble. At this rate, the police system is turned into a mere farce. Police officers have no encouragement to arrest a disturber of the peace if his friends are allowed to rescue him with arms in their hands, by the connivance of the magistrates.

The Gold Diggings.—The Sioux *City Register* notices the arrival of Major Culbertson at that place direct from the head waters of the Missouri River. He reports the discovery of new gold diggings on the divide between the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, in the neighborhood of Steven's Pass. The gold obtained from these diggings is inferior in quality, being worth only about $14 or $15 per ounce, but it is said to exist in great quantities. Major Culbertson brought down about $1,300 worth in lumps of nearly the size of a grain of corn. He says these mines can be approached within a comparatively short distance by steamboats. He also says the head waters of the above-named rivers are so near together that he at one time drank from the Missouri on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half hour afterward from the Columbia River, on the Pacific slope.

A Mourning Dog.—A handsome Scotch terrier, says the Boston *Traveler*, has for two or three weeks past watched beside a grave in the King's Chapel burial-ground, night and day without cessation, save only occasional intervals of short duration, when obl'ged to absent himself in quest of food to prevent actual starvation. During the late snow storm a police officer first discovered the dog at his devoted duty, and endeavored ta call him away, but the faithful animal would not leave the sacred spot, and responded only in wailings deeper and more melancholy than those of the storm. Even the subsequent intense cold weather, with the thermometer at 14 degrees below zero, did not drive him from his guard, and he may still be seen daily at his post of watchfulness over the remains of some beloved human being whom he has enshrined in his affections.

Fishing for Salmon Trout.—The *Northern Journal* says: "Although everybody has a knowledge of the delicate flavor of a nicely boiled Salmon Trout, few know how they are taken at this season of the year. We found out the other day, at Cape Vincent, the manner in which they are caught. The 'well organized' fisherman has a canvas tent which he erects on the ice around the hole where he thinks to try his luck, to keep off the wind, and on the inside spreads a buffalo robe, to make himself the more comfortable. He drops bait into the hole, and then watches over it, spear in hand, for the unsuspecting trout. When the victim comes nosing round the bait, fisherman 'lets drive.' If his aim be sure, the chances are that somebody will have one of the nicest fish in the world for a dinner. These trout weigh from six to twenty pounds."

Pure Air for Our Judges.—The Justices of the Superior Court, N. Y., have petitioned the Board of Supervisors for better rooms than those which they now occupy, and which are totally unfit for a court of justice. They are so near the street that the Court is disturbed by the noise; they are deemed to be in danger of falling; they are too small for jury trials. Lastly, these rooms are so badly ventilated that the air soon becomes foul and vitiated, and neither judges nor juries nor lawyers in a protracted trial can properly discharge their duties. The witnesses, too, if they are in delicate health, suffer severely, and often become seriously ill.

Twice Married.—The Rockland *Democrat* states that, a few days ago, a couple were married in that city who had been married once before and had been divorced. It is some four or five years since they parted; but finding they couldn't love anybody else, or that nobody else could love them, they concluded to try it again.

History of Potatoes.—Philip in his Progress of Agriculture, says that in Gerard's time, (1597,) Virginia potatoes, as they were then called, were just beginning to be known. A sweet potato had been previously known, which was used as a kind of confection at the tables of the rich. Of these, Gerard says: "They are used to be eaten roasted in the ashes; some, when they be so roasted, infuse them, and sop them in wine; and others, to give them the greater grace in eating, do boil them in prunes, and so eat them. And likewise others dress them (being first roasted) with oile, vinegar and salt, every man according to his own taste and liking; notwithstanding howsoever they be dressed, they comport, nourish and strengthen the bodie." These were sold by women, who stood about the Exchange with baskets.

Singular Effect of First Milkings.—Some have supposed that the first drawings of milk from animals newly calved is poisonous, because of the strange effect produced on those who use it. Such milk, however, is not poisonous. It contains a substance which the doctors call *colostrum*, which acts as a cathartic. Such milk is adapted to the wants of the offspring, and is provided by nature to carry off "the viscid contents of the intestinal canal." It is not confined to the brute creation. The first milk of cows should not be thrown away. Half a pail full may be given to the newly-calved cow, and it will benefit her. The milk may also be thrown into the swill-barrel, and when mixed with other slops can be fed out to pigs.

The Pigeon-Hawk and the Woodcock.—E. Y. B., of Wallingford, Ct., relates the following incident which he witnessed when a boy: "Returning one morning from visiting a trap set by him, a woodcock went whistling up a short distance before him, when almost at the same instant, a pigeon-hawk swooped down with unerring aim from a tree near by, and bore the woodcock to the ground. Not having a gun, Mr. B. thought he would be 'in at the death,' and secure the woodcock. Having waited long enough, as he supposed, for the bird to be dead and picked, he walked up and the hawk retreated, leaving the woodcock, who, finding himself released, took to the woods, *naked*, leaving only feathers for the disappointed hunter."

The Peach Crop.—A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial* says that the lovers of good fruit will regret exceedingly to learn that the peach crop of Western New York was destroyed by the excessive cold of the 10th ult. Reliable information from fruit growers, in various parts of the country, shows that on the examination of many hundreds of fruit buds, all were found dead. It is a well-established fact that the fruit buds of the peach ordinarily cannot endure more than about 44 degrees of frost, and, consequently, when the thermometer sinks to 12, 15 or 20 degrees below zero the germ of the peach will be destroyed.

Jefferson and his Fiddle.—The writer of the Declaration of Independence was passionately fond of fiddling, and is said to have excelled in playing upon that instrument. In 1770 his family mansion was burnt. Mr. Jefferson used to tell, in after years, with great glee, an anecdote connected with the fire. He was absent from home when it occurred, and a slave arrived out of breath, to inform him of the disaster. After learning the general destruction, he inquired: "But were none of my books saved?" "No, massa," was the reply, "*but we saved de fiddle.*"

A Nephew of "Highland Mary" in Caledon, West.—There resides in the township of Caledon, county of Peel, Mr. William Anderson, who is a nephew of Burns' Highland Mary. He is, perhaps, the nearest blood relation to her whose memory is so intimately blended with the Poet's history. Mr. Anderson is a respectable farmer, now past the meridian of life, enjoying good health, and is the head of a numerous and interesting family. His eldest daughter, Mary, now emerging from her 'teens, is generally known as *Highland Mary.*

A Literal Interpretation.—The Chicago *Times* says prayer meetings have been instituted in the Ulster County Jail, with a view to the conversion of the prisoners. On Wednesday of last week the leader in the prayer exhorted them to "flee from the wrath to come," and the same night six of them, giving a somewhat literal interpretation to his advice, broke jail and fled.

An Escape.—"See there!" exclaimed a returned soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited, with some pride, his tall hat with a bullet-hole in it. "Look at that hole, will you? You see that if it had been a low-crowned hat I should have been killed outright."

Among the subjects brought before the New York Legislature was a bill, introduced in the Senate by Senator Ely, appointing Hamilton Fish, Charles O'Conor, and Henry S. Selden, a commission to revise and alter the charter of the city of New York. They are required to complete the work, and have it submitted to the citizens for approval or rejection at a special election to be held for the purpose. If ratified by the people, the charter is to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature for confirmation.

Bennett, of the *Herald*, is writing for a sensation paper to eke out a living for himself and family. The *Herald* has lost the Post Office printing in consequence of the serious falling off in its circulation. The *Tribune, Sun*, and *Times* are using it up. 'Poor Sandy! he's going to the Old Boy, after all!'

In a western village a few weeks ago, a brass band from a neighboring town were invited to attend a lecture and enliven it with their music. The lecture was to be at the meeting house, and at the appointed time the band marched up and proceeded to the gallery. Finding a few ladies and gentlemen occupying the seats below they immediately struck up Yankee Doodle, a very excellent tune, and excellently played, but singularly inappropriate to the occasion. They had broken in suddenly on the solemnities of a Baptist prayer meeting! The few persons below turned around and viewed the intruders with staring eyes and gaping mouths, which the band very innocently took for an expression of admiration, and they at once struck up the American Quick Step.

The question of the birthplace of Andrew Jackson has occasioned a lively newspaper discussion, lately, at the South. Gen. Walkup, of North Carolina, claims to have settled that point. He says the documents prove that Gen. Jackson was a North Carolinian, born in Mecklenburg County, "at the house of George McCamie," and near the South Carolina line. It appears that he was born while his mother was on her way to the latter State, within which she subsequently resided at Waxaw, and where her son Andrew spent his early youth.

A pair of runaway horses in Brighton, N. Y., were stopped by an intelligent dog, who, after he had failed to stop them by getting before them and barking, seized the reins drawing upon the ground, and did not relax his hold until the team stopped. After he had been drawn for some distance, his pull became greater upon one line than the other, which drew the horses toward a fence, where they stopped.

The Philadelphians are rejoicing in the prospect of a mammoth hotel in their right angled city. It is fairly in course of construction, will cost $750,000, and is to be ready for occupancy on the 1st of February, 1860, or about one year from this time. Paran Stevens, of the Revere and Tremont Houses, Boston, has taken a lease at an annual rent of $40,000, and the stores in the building are expected to rent for $25,000 more.

Persons who are frost-bitten should immerge the frozen limb in cold water, and retain it in that position until the ache has ceased, and no unpleasant consequence will result to the part afflicted from the frost. Persons chilled with cold should drink freely of cold water, and take a cold water bath if practicable. Soft snow will extract frost if applied as a poultice to flesh, while the frost is still stopping.

In a slander case in Madison, Wis., proceedings were suspended in consequence of one of the jury turning up very drunk. The court adjourned after directing the Sheriff to walk the inebriate about and sober him, and the process proved salutary. In an hour or so the court again met and proceeded with its business

It is stated as a reason why Vice-President Breckinridge boards at a hotel instead of occupying the magnificent residence recently completed for him, that the bulk of his property was swallowed up by the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company.

Game has been so plentiful out West this season, that one firm in Chicago contracted to sell 100,000 pounds of quails and prairie chickens to the East, this season, and has already exceeded the demand.

Horse Chesnut oil is the latest remedy for the Gout. It is said to ease the anguish of the sufferer immediately. We are glad to see that beautiful tree and its handsome fruit turned to some purpose of utility.

A minister at a camp-meeting said: "If the lady with the blue hat, red hair, and cross eyes, don't stop talking, she will be pointed out to the congregation."

A calf, raised in Pittstown, New York, four weeks old, was lately slaughtered by its owner, Dr. Palmer. It weighed, when dressed, four hundred and twenty-six pounds!

A daughter of Mr. Ira Bruce, in Barre, killed a large grey fox with a pitchfork, in her father's hen house. Reynard was feasting on a turkey and a pair of chickens!

A coach-driver stopped at a house to get some water for the young ladies in the carriage. Being asked why he stopped, he promptly replied, "To water my flowers."

The worthiest people are the most assailed by slander; as we usually find that to be the best fruit, which the birds have been pecking at.

The packers of pork and beef at Chicago, Illinois, have decided that Syracuse salt answers their purposes better than imported salt.

The richest man in Louisville, Ky., is the Hon. James Guthrie. His property is assessed as worth $1,382,686.

A new capital for the State of Michigan is to be built at Lansing; estimated cost $500,000.

"Now, papa, what is humbug?" "It is," replied papa, "when ma pretends to be very fond of me, and puts no buttons on my shirts."

Troubles are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

Rarely trust a persen who *solicits* your confidence. It is usually done for betrayal.

The world makes us talkers, but solitude makes us thinkers.

Senator Gwinn designs to make another effort to resuscitate the Pacific Railroad.

The man who is afraid to be called a coward has no apprehension of genuine courage.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. McQ., Troy, N. Y.—Nugent's Almanac cannot be procured in this country. You might get it by ordering it through some Bookseller.

LADY BIRD.—Your manuscript will be examined as soon as possible.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 19, 1859.

PROTESTANTISM AND THE CATHOLIC RELIGION AT THE PRESENT DAY.

Of all the remarkable contrasts which stand in bold relief before the world at the present moment, there is none more striking than that between Protestantism and the Catholic religion. In England, that boasted stronghold of the system of the Eighth Harry, where it is expressly "defended" by a Royal defender, the forces of Protestantism are in tumultuous disarray. Though they still have a defender by law, they have no leader, no common purpose—if we except the only rallying point—hatred of Catholicity. They have no rule of faith. The Book of Common Prayer, which for a time served their turn, is repudiated. High Church and Low Church, Middle Church and Side Church, Half Church and No Church have split them up, and use the daggers of controversial denunciation and abuse unsparingly on each other. Some declare that if the Church of England do not adapt itself to the exigencies and necessities of England, the Church must go by the board. Others—who, nevertheless, boast of their devotion to the principles of freedom of conscience—vociferously call upon the civil authority to use its power and purge the Church of "certain Popish practices." Protestant Bishops who hold opinions opposed to the prejudices of the mass are hooted and insulted in public assemblies. Ministers and churchwardens are at loggerheads; the latter bodies, composed of ignorant and brutal fanatics, take upon themselves the expounding of doctrine, and hurl from the pulpit the minister who presumes to preach doctrines unapproved of by them. Bishops and parsons appear as adverse parties in the courts of law, and universal dispute and litigation are the order of the day.

In Scotland, Protestantism is the subject of the same segregating process. Church dignitaries and their subordinates are in open hostility to each other and courts are full of their disputes.

In this country, also, Protestantism goes on in the path of infinitesimal division, and, in the process of disintegration, evolves the most absurd and anti-religious productions. As easy would it be to number the sands of the sea, as to enumerate the various developments of the system among us. In fact we may say that Protestantism has disappeared altogether and has been succeeded by an infinite variety of societies or cliques who agree to meet in a building which, through custom, they call a church, and where a man, who is paid an annual sum and allowed an annual term of leave of absence, delivers discourses which do not conflict with the ideas of the society or clique that has employed him. They embrace every phase and variety of iniquity and absurdity from Mormonism to Spiritualism, and these cliques themselves are daily disintegrating, separating, reforming. Members leave one to join another if they find the majority of the members opposed to their opinions, and straightway join another which jumps with their idea, or, if they fail in finding one, they assemble half a dozen malcontents and form still another "new religion," until in process of time they again agree to disagree, develope a new system, and the process is thus carried on *ad infinitum*.

In England the brightest ornaments of the English Church, scholarly and titled men, have left, and are still leaving, what the divine light of grace has shown them to be error. In our own country, we can point out a long and brilliant list of divines, writers, orators, who have sought and found in the bosom of the Catholic Church what they had sought for in vain elsewhere. The amazing progress of our holy religion is shown by the desperate efforts made by its enemies to check its progress by all the odious subterfuges of a fanatical proselytism—by taking the children of indigent or deceased Catholics by force, and endeavoring to keep from them the faith of their fathers—by pressing the unfaithful officers of the law into their service—by requiring exceptional facilities of proselytism in the public institutions, almshouses, hospitals, and procuring through bigoted officials the exclusion of Catholic priests and teachers, and the consequent denial of the teachings of their religion to the Catholic inmates. This evident self-consciousness of weakness, of inability to cope with the Catholic religion, is, as we said before, no small proof of its daily extension. But here, as in England, where the same agencies are at work, where proselytism is part of the political system, the result is the same. Spite the disabilities entailed by embracing the Catholic religion, the social deconsideration by which it is followed, spite misrepresentation, tracts, souperism, persecution, the Catholic Church still marches onward, bearing aloft the sacred banner inscribed—*In hoc signo vinces*. No wonder that the haters of the true Church should blaspheme and vituperate and foully calumniate her, in their impotent rage, when they see her, in spite of all their efforts, sweeping by them and spreading around them. No wonder they call upon the law to vamp them up a church which, by its exclusion of everything that looks like a "Catholic practice," and by its fundamental and only dogma, being hatred of Rome, may have at least one chance of keeping them together.

Yes! spite all this, and in the midst of all the crumbling and falling asunder, the Catholic religion stands in all its majestic proportions, ever ancient and ever new, firm as the parabled rock and mindful of the chaos around her, only so far as she can save the true seeker after truth from being swallowed up. She stands firm and untroubled like the just in the midst of destruction. Daily gathering to her bosom new children, daily expanding in heretical lands, seeking the savage in his native wilds, multiplying her shrines in the crowded city and making them the ultima thule of civilization in the desert, in her alone are the seeds of religious unity and universality.

A PAIR OF YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

The young men of this country are gifted with an energetic vitality and a strong demonstrativeness. They are ambitious, and consequently, gregarious. Before their emancipation from the irksome thraldom of pinafores, they have already begun to form themselves into Societies or Bands for some alleged purpose. Every mania that passes over the country gives birth to a numerous crop of ephemeral Young Men's Associations. From spiritualism to base-ball, from politics to chess, there is nothing that does not motive the organization of any number of such associations.

It would have been astonishing if the late Revival had not brought forth a new progeny of young men's societies, and restored vitality to many that were in the throes of death or in a state of suspended animation. In the front rank among them in this city, at least, stood the Young Men's Christian Association. It gave a direction to the popular madness, and inaugurated daily prayer-meetings in the business part of the city, where Christian Young Men prayed and sung and told their "experiences." Many came there and publicly declared themselves to be no better than they should be. The exhibition was novel and proved attractive. The daily papers considered the gatherings worthy of a special report. So fierce did the furor become that many Young Men, who, knowing the material of which many of the praying-associations were composed, desired to keep aloof from them, were forced, in order to keep their situations, to present themselves daily in the John street Church.

Now the ruling spirit of this association was a Christian Young Man, of almost more than Christian smartness. In fact, much of the importance acquired by the association was of his fabrication. He arranged the details of the daily meetings, provided the music, though he did not always pay the piper. He was the principal getter-up of a Revival paper, called the *Way of Life*, which did not even reach the short term of existence of the Revival itself. It is true that some operations were performed in the struggle to keep the Revival organ from collapsing after the first number, which tallied strangely with the line of conduct to be expected from a Christian Young Man. Certain paper merchants did not think the proprietor of the *Way* had treated them in a very Christian manner; they had the audacity to mutter something which sounded like "false pretences," and thenceforth the proprietor of the *Way*, and Head Christian Young Man figured as largely before the Courts of Justice as in the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Way of Life and the Revival went the way of all flesh, and the Christian Young Men faded for a time from the public mind. But they have come up before the public again, not in full prayer meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church in John street, but in the profane precincts of the Marine Court before Judge Maynard and a jury. Thv Christian Young Men like to pray, but they ery much dislike to pay, and hence the cause of their arraignment before a judge and jury. The plaintiff in the case was the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The F. M. E. C. likes to see Christian Young Men pray, but it likes to see them pay also. It threw open wide its door to the Revival and determined to turn an honest penny by the mania. It took in the Revival little expecting to be taken in itself. So it let itself to the Way of Life man for $12 a week, subsequently raised to $15. The prayer-meetings were extensively advertised, and collections were taken up daily. Rent to the amount of $150 had been paid to the sexton, in all but one case, by the Christian Young Man, who was the most active member of the "Committee on Devotional Meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association." This Young Man had also promised to put down a new carpet and return the Church as good as he found it. But the balance of rent was not forthcoming, and the old carpet was not replaced by a new. Whether the collections were sufficient to pay expenses no one knew, or if anybody knew he took care not to say anything about it. To put an end to this unpleasant state of things and obtain payment of the rent due, the F. M. E. C., unmindful of the notoriety given it by the proceedings of the C. Y. M. A.,—forgetful of their being co-workers in the same cause, actually commenced a suit against the latter. The C. Y. M. A., unmindful of its Revival prayers and promises, moved for a non-suit on the ground that the "Devotional Committee" had no authority to incur expense, as they had been authorized to open and conduct prayer meetings in the city of New York without involving the Association in any pecuniary liability—which was, indeed, exceedingly kind of them, and highly significant of their self-sacrificing devotion to the cause they have espoused. The Court held that the Y. M. C. A. was not bound by law, and dismissed the case. So that the F. M. E. C. is left to whistle after its rent and to mourn its carpet worn threadbare by prayer-meetings. It will, no doubt, be careful in its next transactions with Christian Young Men to make them pay their rent in advance. The whole transaction shows the real results of the Revival: It has not succeeded in inspiring the F. M. E. C. with a spirit of self-sacrifice, nor the C. Y. M. A. with a sentiment of conscientiousness.

Another society with a juvenile appellation has also stepped forward into unenviable notoriety. The Young Men's Benevolent Association of this city has had the shamelessness to invite the notorious Kallock, who figured in Boston some time since in a *proces scandaleux*, the details of which disgusted even the prurient taste of the greediest devourers of filthy evidence. New York may well be ashamed of such Young Men, and should summon them to lay down the false garments of Christianity and Benevolence in which they disguise themselves when they want to further their own selfish ends or pander to tastes the most depraved.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM OF SLAVERY IN AFRICA.

The abolition philanthropy of our consanguineous friends of England, like their missionary enterprise, requires a foreign field. Neither the one nor the other either begins or ends at home. They send missionaries to most parts of the world, while their own large cities teem with native English heathens, who make cruelty to their wives the labor of their lives, until they end the latter by suicide. So do they keep a squadron on the coast of Africa to prevent slaves from being taken thence to Cuba, while, in their own African settlements, slavery is a recognized and flourishing institution.

The system of slavery which exists in the English colonies, on the west coast of Africa, in its results differs but little from our own domestic arrangements. The English merchants and money-lenders in these colonies, when they sell goods on credit or loan money to a native, require, as collateral security for the payment of the debt, a human pledge. The native debtor of these traffickers, when he has obtained his goods or effected his loan, sends one of his sons, daughters, or other relations, to his creditor, who holds the pledged mortal as his slave, to work for him, with only scanty clothes and spare food as remuneration, until the debt is paid. Should the debtor die or be unable to pay, the slave, who, in the language of the country, is called a *pacon*, is kept in servitude all his life. The rich merchants have numbers of these slaves, and a person writing from Africa states that he saw fifty of these poor human pledges harnessed to the wagons of a rich English merchant, whose extensive plantations are situated in the neighborhood of Accrah, on the Guinea coast. The letter further states that this planter, the possessor of fifty unhappy *pacons*, was an enthusiastic advocate of abolition, and during the sojourn of the writer, delivered a most eloquent speech against slavery.

Would it not be well for our English relations, whose cruisers were so active off the Cuban coast, some time since, to commence by putting an end to slavery within their own dominions, and ceasing, for a time, to throw stones at our peculiar domestic institution, endeavor to first purge themselves of sin?

THE MORMONS.—The submission of these gentlemen is, it seems, far from being an accomplished fact. They are just as insolent as they were before the Peace Commissioners set foot in Utah, and brow-beat just as impudently, all persons not belonging to their infamous society, when they are brought into contact with them on grand juries and other public bodies. The Utah question has been shirked, not settled.

THE SUNDAY SATANIC PULPIT.

THE *Herald* has discontinued its Sunday sermons denunciatory of the Catholic press in this city, convinced, most probably, that its strictures could only do them good—that its praise is censure and its censure praise. Be that, however, or the cannie consideration that discretion is the better part of valor, the cause of his "shutting up"—to use a homely but expressive metaphor—the Evil Spirit has drawn in his horns on that particular question. But the Satanic preacher has not left the pulpit. Having abused and calumniated the Catholic press of the city of New York for a Sunday or two, he now tries how a little falsification with regard to the Catholic Religion itself will serve his turn. He re-echoes the unblushing falsehood of the London *Times* that the Catholic religion does not constitute one per cent. of the people of England. "In Ireland, too," adds the Satanic preacher, "Protestantism is gaining so rapidly as to excite the alarm of the Pope." Now in these cases the *Herald predicateur* knows well that he is, in the first instance, repeating, and, in the second, uttering, an egregious falsehood. It was proved from an official census, in a letter refused publication by the *Times*, subsequently published in the London *Weekly Register* and alluded to in the N. Y. TABLET of 8th January, that the Catholics of England, instead of being only one per cent. of the people, amount already to one million of souls or one-eighteenth of the entire population. As for the *Herald's* statement with regard to Ireland—like most of what appears in the *Herald*—it is only to be laughed at. The most determined of proselytizing fanatics would not risk such a ridiculous assertion, but Bennett rushes in where Soupers fear to tread.

The Satanic preacher also held forth last Sunday on Sunday drunkenness and crime, with their cause and cure. The eloquent and enlightened preacher thus speaks: "The Pharisaical, Puritanical spirit which in Great Britain and Ireland has rendered Sunday, which ought to be devoted to recreation and pleasure, a day of sadness and sorrow and unnatural restraint, has been imported into this country, and blended with our laws, though wholly inconsistent with the genius of our free institutions." We would like to know how he learned that Sunday in Ireland is a day of sadness and sorrow and unnatural restraint? If he knew anything about Ireland he would be aware that all the Pharisaical, Puritanical laws and restrictions, imposed by the Protestant spirit, have been unable to establish the "Protestant Sunday" in that eminently Catholic country. We know that Mr. Bennett's opportunities of becoming acquainted with the Irish and their customs were not very great, his stay in that country being a remarkably short, and not particularly flattering one. He, probably, never passed a Sunday in Ireland, as he beat his retreat from the Island after being shown the door by a body of Irish gentlemen, who would not let so foul a carcase come between the wind and their unspotted honor. These Irish gentlemen held the extraordinary idea that—

> When faith is lost, and honor dies,
> The Man is dead,

and this strange Irish notion curtailed Mr. Bennett's facilities for describing a Sunday in Ireland. He evidently confounds it with the observance in the Land of Cakes, which inflicted him upon us, where a man must not whistle during church-time, and where more whiskey is drank than in all other portions of the British Empire put together.

The *Herald* winds up its sermon by denouncing that Puritanical portion of our citizens, who, while they are rolling to church in their own carriages, would prohibit the poor man the facility of a sixpenny ride there in a public railroad car—whose Sunday prey is the poor newsboy—who put on a long Sunday face that they may the more surely hoodwink their dupes during the week. We sincerely regret that the *Herald* has undertaken to denounce these fanatics. Its opposition cannot fail to do them good, and give them an importance in the public mind they would not otherwise acquire, for the reputation of the *Herald* is now such that its antagonism is considered *prima facie* evidence of the honesty and respectability of the man or men it attacks.

Mr. Bennett's efforts to injure the Catholic religion by seeming to advocate it, are, of course, but the useless efforts of the serpent to gnaw the file. Yet we are glad to see that he has returned to his old paths. That religion is above his might, or that of any other human agency, but those who defend and represent its members in the Press, would blush to have such an associate as the centuply bought and sold and renegade Satanic Preacher.

CATHOLIC SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

DR. HUNTINGTON ON "SAINT LOUIS."

The second lecture of this course took place at Mozart Hall on last Sunday evening. There was a large audience present. The subject was "St. Louis of France or the Saintly Royalty of the Thirteenth Century." Dr. Huntington commenced by saying that the thirteenth century was the most splendid portion of the Middle Ages. It offered a great contrast to the nineteenth century, in which everything has its origin in human affairs, for this was the age of observation, but that was the age of authority. It was the age of Alburtus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Louis. The basis of the former age was on divine and supernatural law, while in this age the idea that man had a soul was even ignored. The thirteenth century was the age of chivalry. The chief of the Church—the Pope—was supreme and could even depose kings, as he did in the case of Philip, John of England, and Frederick Barbarossa. Gothic architecture attained the acme of perfection under this reign. It was the age of religious orders. The compass was perfected, and gunpowder invented. There never was such an array of saintly royalty as in that age. He mentioned the names of St. Francis of Assisium St. Elizabeth of Hungary, St. Elizabeth of Portugal and others.

He then traced the career of Louis from his birth to his coronation, spoke in high praise of his saintly mother, Blanche, who said, "My Son, I love you more than any other creature God has made, but if it were necessary I would rather see you dead at my feet than that you should commit one mortal sin." The Saintly Royalty of the Middle Ages was resumed in his name, for of all the names that have glittered on the roll of Europe's fame, his is the only one which has the saintly title attached to it—of all those who fought in those wars—of all who died in the Holy Land—amidst the toils of the crusaders on the sandy deserts—he stands alone with a saintly brow. The lecturer then spoke of Saint Louis' coronation, of his opposition to it, the opposition he met with from the feudal lords, and how they were foiled by his mother. He then paid a compliment to woman's influence, saying that it was stronger than any armor. St. Louis took the field at eighteen—he was married at twenty, and spent the first three nights in prayer before the altar. At twenty-seven he was a great king and could have extended his domain if he wished to do so, but it was the contrary, for he restored to England a part of her territory.

The lecturer's description of the personal appearance of Louis was very vivid. He quoted from Voltaire, Guizot, Montesquieu, and Hume, proving the character of Louis to be good, noble, and saintly. The vow of Louis to redeem the Holy Places, and his starting on his first crusade in 1249, its victories and exploits, its defeats and disasters, were then related and listened to with breathless attention. His second crusade was also disastrous, and when he returned to France in 1254 he founded a public library, built churches and religious institutions, and made France happy. The Princes of Europe submitted their disputes to him for arbitration, he abolished the trial by combat, thus laying the axe at the root of the feudal system. He established high Courts of Appeal. He pensioned the widows of the Crusaders out of his own means. Dr. Huntington then went into the details of his death, which happened on the 25th of August, 1270, at the hour, it was said, that Christ expired on the Cross. Louis heard three Masses and read the Office every day, got up at midnight to his prayers and before day again. He eulogized St. Louis for his chastity, abstinence, and charity, and said that, twenty-five years after his death, the Church enrolled his name amongst those who eternally reign with Christ in heaven.

The lecture was a most successful one, and the speaker was frequently and loudly applauded. The next lecture of the course will be delivered, next Sunday evening, by Dr. Ives, on the Monastic Institution in its Relation with Society.

THE ADMISSION OF OREGON.—Our Confederation now numbers a State the more. Oregon was admitted into the Union on Saturday, 12th inst., by the House of Representatives, the vote on the question being 114 to 103.

[For the N. Y. TABLET.]

THE MARTYR OF TONQUIN.

I.

A saintly Prelate meekly prays
In the far Pagan land,
Where many a brother martyred lies,
By the fierce Pagan's hand.
Yet heeds he not the axe that hangs
Above his mitred head,
While he's preaching to the living there,
And praying for the dead.

II.

A voice divine has whispered him
That nearer comes the day
When his spirit, through the martyr-wreath,
From earth will soar away.
As he a martyr's place supplies,
So shall he followed be,
Not even one short moment
The Church must widowed be.

III.

In the dark and silent night time,
In that far Pagan land,
His follower he consecrates
With his own saintly hand.
His spirit soothed is again,
His faith has found an heir,
And all the Pagan's tortures now,
Unmurmuring he can bear.

IV.

True was his soul's foretelling;
Scarce ended is the rite,
When Tumult breaks the stillness
Of the dark and quiet night.
Dusk Pagan forms are swarming
In the poor but holy shed,
A hundred weapons poised are,
Above his mitred head.

V.

"*Pax vobiscum!*" prays the Prelate,
And makes the holy sign,
His persecutors blessing,
Calling on the Name divine.
Fierce are their cries and threatenings,
But he untroubled stands,
His eyes fixed on his Master's home,
Crossed on his breast his hands.

VI.

"Proud Christian! ere the morrow,
The sun an hour has seen,
Thy frame shall be dismembered!"
Scoffs the brutal Mandarin.
"*Fiat voluntas tua!*"
And a smile of glory plays
O'er the features of the Martyr;
"*Pax vobiscum!*" still he prays.

VII.

Through jeering Pagan thousands
The Martyr-Prelate's led,
Around his neck a triple chain
That bows his saintly head.
His holy book, his left hand clasps;
His right, does nought but bless
The cruel crowd who garbage fling
And, howling, round him press.

VIII.

The stake is reached. He there beholds
His faithful servants two,
And whispers them that ere the night,
God's majesty they'll view.
Bound to the stake he ceases not
For his torturers to pray,
And still renewed prayer hails
Each torture they essay.

IX.

Five blunted axes with fierce hate
Upon his limbs they ply;
But prayers still are on his lips,
Nor murmur, groan, nor sigh.
One blow the Breviary fells,
The hand that held it, too;
And as it's raised in crossing them
The blessing hand they hew.

X.

And one by one the Martyr's limbs
Thrice hacked do fall away—
Yet still he whispers to each fiend
"*Benedicamus te!*"
Oh! woe! The mitred head is drooped
And closed the heav'n-lit eyes
While yet the lips move, blessing them,
And blessing them he dies!

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.—We regret to learn that the engagements of the Right Rev. Bishop O'CONNOR are such as to render it imprudent for him to add to them the preparation of another lecture for the Catholic Sunday Evening Course. Another lecture will be substituted, of which announcement will be made in our next issue.

HOW THE CHILDREN TAKEN BY THE "HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS" ARE TREATED.—We learn from the Janesville (Wis.) *Times* that an examination is in progress before Justice Doty of that city, in the case of the State *vs.* Chas. M. Drake, a Protestant Clergyman. It is alleged that Mr. Drake, who took one of the children brought to Janesville some time ago by the Society called the Home of the Friendless, of New York, has been guilty of great cruelty to the girl who was left with him. It appears from the evidence of the girl, who is about fourteen years of age, that he whipped her so cruelly that the scars are plainly visible upon her person more than a year after the whipping, and that permanent injury was done to her person and health.

RECEPTION AT THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—On Tuesday, 8th inst., the Rev. Father Starrs received at the house of the Good Shepherd, in Fourteenth street, two postulants: Miss B. Stokes, of county Tipperary, Ireland, and Miss Ellen Nolan, county Kilkenny. The want of accommodation confined the witnessing of the interesting ceremony to a very few persons. The Sisters are badly in want of room, sixty persons being crowded in a house which was merely built for the accommodation of a private family. The Sisters have submitted to all sorts of inconvenience rather than refuse to receive the wandering sheep that return to the fold; but there is a limit of privation beyond which the greatest devotion cannot go, and it is to be hoped that the Catholic public will take measures to enable the Sisters to extend their beneficent influence.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

Places where the TABLET and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

William Hickey	128 *Federal street, Boston.*
P. F. Cunningham	*Philadelphia, Pa.*
Miss Margaret McKenna	*Pittsburg,* "
John Whitney	*Providence, R. I.*
M. O'Sullivan	63 *S Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.*
Francis Rourke	10½ *King street, Troy,* "
Denis Whalen	*Geneva,* "
O E. Duffy	429 *E. st., Washington, D.C.*
Thomas Duggan	*St. Louis, Mo.*
Matthew Cadden	" "
John P. Walsh	*Cincinnati, Ohio.*
M. H. Bird	" "
T. O'Connell	" "
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Patrick Sheahan	*Lowell, Mass.*
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Terence McGowan	*Portland,* "
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Samuel Tighe	*Memphis, Tenn.*
Peter Lawler	*Waterbury, Conn.*
Robert Coddington	366 *Bowery. N. Y.*
John Flood	*Dover, N. H.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The TABLET is acknowledged to be the best Catholic paper on this Continent, and has by far the largest circulation of any paper of its class, throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces. Merchants, manufacturers, inventors and all those who most particularly address themselves to families, should bear this in mind. The TABLET is the best medium for bringing their articles before the Catholic public of America.

WANTED—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the TABLET. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., *Publishers,*
164 William st., New York.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN NEW YORK STATE.—Mr. Michael Phelan is the only authorized Travelling Agent in the State of New York, for the TABLET. Payments made to any other Travelling Agent will not be recognized at this office. Mr. Phelan will visit Rome, Utica, Watertown, &c., this and following weeks.

Mr. Michael Falvey will visit Columbus, Delaware, Chillicothe, Circleville, Lancaster, Piqua, Sydney, Somerset, Ohio; and Indianapolis, Huntington, Lafayette, Laporte, Logansburgh and Fort Wayne, Indiana, collecting and canvassing for the TABLET.

Mr. Michael Phelan will call on our subscribers in Western New York this and following weeks, collecting and canvassing for the TABLET.

Literature.

THE HOUSE: A Pocket Manual of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Country Houses and Out-Buildings, &c. With many Original Designs. New York: FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers, 308 Broadway.

This work closes the popular series of Rural Manuals to which it belongs, and we greatly mistake if it be not destined to command even a more generous patronage and a wider circulation than those favorites of the public, "The Garden," "The Farm," and "Domestic Animals," which have preceded it. It is, like them, a thoroughly practical work, *written for the people*, in a style which the people can understand, and while containing everything that one will expect or desire to find in such a work, is brought, by its size and price, within the reach of all.

ANNALS OF THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH. Vol. XIX No 117. November, 1858. Baltimore: J. MURPHY & Co.

The publication of these Annals has been a source of great gratification to all good Catholics, as through their pages are revealed a variety of missionary intelligence, which, probably, would never have been made known through any other source. The number before us equals any of its predecessors, and contains a number of epistles from various sources which will be read with profit and instruction. We enjoin on Catholics of every age and condition the necessity of reading these Annals, and of placing them in the hands of their children and dependents.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. No. 16. February, 1859. Boston: PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co.

We are happy to testify to an increasing geniality in the Autocrat's substitute—the Professor. He is growing used to his new position and his initial stiffness is departing. He is also shaking off the "Professor," which is a decided improvement. We gave in last week's paper a genial effusion of the Professor's, entitled "The Boys," which we extract from his last conversation. The number opens with the momentous question "Ought Women to learn the Alphabet?" which after mature reflection we have determined to leave to the Ladies themselves for salution. The poetical morceaux in the present issue are all remarkable. Mrs. Stowe's story is continued.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Messrs. John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, announce the early publication of the Life of St. Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies and Japan, from the Italian of Bartoli and Maffei,—with a preface by Dr. Faber. Also, a new and revised edition of St. Vincent's Manual, with several other works in preparation.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that there have been some changes made in the Catholic Publishing Houses in Baltimore. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Piet, formerly connected with the well-known house of John Murphy & Co., have gone into partnership wtth Mr. Hedian, publisher of the *Catholic Mirror*. Mr. John Murphy still continues under the name of Murphy & Co., at the same place, 182 Baltimore street, Baltimore; and the new firm of Kelly, Hedian & Piet, will soon move into their new building, 174 Baltimore street, where they will keep a large stock of all articles appertaining to the book trade. We wish both houses success in their business, and hope the Catholic public will extend to them a well-deserved patronage.

The publishers of the *Metropolitan Record* have sent us the second number of their new ournal. The first has not reached us. As far as we can judge from the number on our table the plan of the *Record* shows no new development of Catholic journalism. Following in the path already struck out by the TABLET, it makes special reports of sermons, &c., one of its distinguishing features. It is under the editorial charge of John Mullaly, Esq., late of the reportorial corps of the N. Y. *Herald*.

DARKNESS IS THINNING.

[*Translated from the Latin of* ST. GREGORY THE GREAT, *by* J. M. NEALE.]

Darkness is thinning; shadows are retreating;
Morning and light are coming in their beauty,
Suppliants seek we, with an earnest outcry,
God the Almighty!

So that our Master, having mercy on us,
May repel languor, may bestow salvation,
Granting us, Father, of Thy loving kindness
Glory hereafter!

This of His mercy, ever Blessed Godhead,
Father, and Son, and Holy Spirit, give us—
Whom, through the wide world celebrate for ever
Blessing and Glory!

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

As o'er his furrowed fields, which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with Winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow:

Thus, Freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear, on summer eve,
The reaper's song among the sheaves;

Yet when our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoever is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense—
The hope, the trust, the purpose staid,
The fountain, and the noonday shade.

Our life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in Heaven their harvest day!

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[*Translated from the French of* J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN *for the* N. Y. TABLET.]

"*To-morrow!* It will be too late, father; for from this day forth, thanks to you, I am free; and it is true as that there is a heart which beats in my bosom," said the prisoner, placing the priest's hand on his heart, "that it is God who inspires you. I had a presentiment that this would occur. But as you say, I could not, even under the disguise of your coat, cause so many bolts to be withdrawn and so many gate-doors to be opened. My road is not in that direction; I have a shorter one. Do you see that sky-light above the altar?"

"What! that narrow aperture in the roof?"

"Exactly, father; I have been up there already and my plan is laid. If a man were to stand on the pediment of the altar, I could, by getting on his shoulders, reach the window-sill, which alone I would be unable to do. It opens on the terrace which leads by a dilapidated stairway to the circular way and the drawbridge. I have been in this fortress before and know all its windings. If you can manage to get up there you will save me, body and soul, and you will ward off sorrow from those who are dear to me."

"But can I get up there?" said the priest anxiously, measuring the height with a glance.

"If you believe me innocent," said the prisoner firmly, "you can; besides I'll help you. But my selfishness has made me blind to everything else! A painful thought now strikes me for the first time: how can you get down again alone?"

"Well, I'll fall!—and it will be well deserved," calmly rejoined the priest, who had made up his mind with all the determination of self-devotion.

"You are an angel, father!" said the prisoner.

"If I were an angel," said the priest smiling, "I would be less embarrassed in making the ascension you propose. But tell me; when I am asked where you are, what shall I say?"

"Must we not always tell the truth, father? You must say that I took your cloak and hat and that I went out through that sky-light."

"Before God, you answer for your soul, at least."

"You have saved it, father! for if you were to leave me here, I would die, cursing the justice of man, and doubting that of God."

"Silence," said the priest, stopping him short. Tell me what is to be done, and may God pardon me if pity leads me into error!"

The prisoner embraced his benefactor, aided him to get on the crumbling altar, on the stone ornament which surmounted it, and finally to the pediment. The Abbe, holding by the jutting portions of the carved work, and keeping his footing with difficulty, gave his hand to the prisoner, who was now enveloped in the priest's cloak, and had put on his wide-brimmed hat. Then the Abbe, unused to such exploits, and holding on with precaution, stood straight against the wall, and the convict, dexterous by climbing on that living cariatide, could barely touch one of the bars of the ventilator.

"What a pity, father, that you are not six inches taller!" said the prisoner. "I have it, however," said he, after reaching it by an effort. "May heaven protect you, father; I'll find you out wherever you are, and you'll hear of me before long."

"You've forgotten something," said the Abbe, throwing him up his purse.

"I forgot to ask it from you, for they have left me nothing. Be careful in getting down, father; try to kneel and get down backwards. Farewell, my savior, my guardian angel!" And kissing his hand, he bade the priest a last adieu, and disappeared through the space left by two worn, rusty iron bars which, as he had remarked during the long hours of his captivity, afforded a sufficient opening.

The Abbe Paul did not foresee what a difficulty he would have in getting down from the height at which he was, without the help which enabled him to reach it. So after some awkward attempts, fearing to be found in such a position, he made a bolder effort, and, embarrassed by the folds of his long soutane, he fell upon the steps of the altar.

A death-like silence reigned in the cell. The Abbe never knew how long he remained senseless on the spot where he had fallen. His guide, tired of waiting, at length came with the jailor to listen at the door, and hearing no sound at last determined to enter. A frightful sight awaited them. The priest lay senseless and bathed in his blood.

The alarm was quickly given; the porter of the drawbridge stated that the priest had left long before walking slowly, his breviary in his hand and his handkerchief to his eyes, as if still suffering from the emotion caused by the painful duty he had performed; and he had been heard at the door sobbing for the fatal password: *To-morrow*, To-morrow! As to the prisoner, the porter said he would answer for him, as he could not possibly have escaped.

They soon became satisfied, however, that a fearful scene had taken place, that the priest had been knocked down, his purse and his clothes torn from him, and the foot-tracks in the dirt on the ruined altar showed them the path the fugitive had taken.

Abbe Paul was taken to a chamber in the fortress, and attended with the most anxious care; a physician was called and the wound was declared not to be dangerous. The good priest took care not to contradict the account of the affair given by those around him, and allowed every one to believe that things had passed in the manner stated by the turnkey and the guide. He was now able to cross the drawbridge, but without either cloak or breviary, thanking God for the success of the stratagem, and conscious in his inmost heart that Providence had chosen him to free an innocent man.

Before he left Seville he received a letter from Bayonne informing him that his protege was safe. The judicial error, based upon the voluntary confession of the accused, was shown by incontrovertible proofs, which were also communicated to him. The prisoner had taken the responsibility of a plot with which he had nothing to do, that he might not betray a friend and benefactor.

This was one of Abbe Paul's pleasant memories. Such an example, added to many others, warned him against trusting the judgments of men, and gave him that tolerant and gentle spirit of the priest, whose noblest privilege is to absolve not to condemn.

(*To be continued.*)

DR. CAHILL'S LETTER.

There is no concealing the fact that the revolutionary discontent has risen and extended itself into a most menacing magnitude; and it is equally certain that this state of things beyond the Alps has called out the armaments of the surrounding countries on a scale of the largest war preparations. Many causes have combined to excite the Italian mind at the *present time*, rather than at any intermediate period between this year and 1848. They are aware of the coolness which has long existed between Austria and England; they know the unforgiving grudge which Lord Palmerston bears towards Austria ever since the imperative demand which the Emperor made on the English Cabinet that Lord Palmerston should be dismissed from the councils of the Queen. The Italians are also intimately acquainted with the encouragement which England has given to the King of Sardinia in his opposition and defiance of Austria. They know, too, that England has lent two millions sterling to Sardinia, to forward the fortress of Allessandria, to extend her artillery, and to give additional strength to every branch of her military service. The facts, therefore, of these two cases go to convince the Italians that England is at once *hostile to Austria and favorable to Sardinia.*

Secondly—They have read, during the last two years, the diplomatic rupture between Naples and the Western Powers, which mean France and England. They are aware that France and England have on different occasions deplored the state of political feeling in Naples, and have requested that the King would so change the constitution and the administration of law as to give more liberty to his people, and thus secure a permanent peace amongst his subjects. The Italians are acquainted with the fact that Ferdinand not only refused to make any changes as suggested by France and England, but actually dismissed their Ambassadors with *contempt*, and set the Western Powers at *defiance*. These premises go also to encourage the revolutionists to the extent—namely, they believe that if the people of Naples joined the Lombardy revolutionists, England and France would hold themselves neutral towards the Sicilies; and would not trouble themselves in extinguishing a flame which they long since foresaw. This is the reasoning, this is the class of ideas, which at present govern the mind of the Lombardo-Italians; and which make them believe that if the revolution broke out to-morrow, they are more than a match for Austria on their own ground: first, however, taking it as granted that France and England will be neutral; and secondly, that Sardinia can enter the field with seventy thousand men of all arms, equipped, combined, and commanded by their countryman and idol, General de la Marmora, of Crimean celebrity.

The leaders of the revolutionary party put forth still further hopes of encouragement. They know that Russia owes a grudge to Austria which can never be forgiven. In the revolution of 1848, Russia aided Austria in subduing Hungary, and, indeed, quenching the entire rebellion; yet, afterwards, during the Crimean campaign, Austria joined the western Powers, and has thus inflicted a wound on the heart of the Russian which can never be healed. In the forthcoming struggle, the Italians think that Austria would stand alone; and if this position be once granted, the revolutionists contend that, single-handed, Austria must fall before the combined Italian and Sardinian forces. In addition to all these points of argument, employed by the revolutionists, there is one which is admitted to be stronger than anything yet adduced, namely, the moment the first blast of war is heard from Lombardy, the Hungarians and their associates, seventeen millions in population, may instantly renew their former rebellion; so that this universal attack from all quarters on unaided Austria must necessarily eventuate in the downfall of the imperial dynasty. These are the ideas of the revolutionary party, not concealed in muttering hesitation, but spoken publicly and uttered with confidence by the whole Italian population. And so menacing is the position of affairs in the peninsula, that Austria has at this moment no less a force than one hundred and fifty thousand men on the frontiers and within her Italian possessions.

I shall present to the reader two tables of population by which he can see at a glance the comparative strength of the contending party. The first table will show the population of all Italy; the second table will point out the population of the entire Austrian empire. The Italian population, although at different times receiving admixtures of blood from conquest and other causes, may still be said to be derived from a common stock, and to belong to the same original; while the population of the Austrian empire comprises no less than sixteen races, differing in customs, religion, manners and language; and more than the half of these races smart under the oppression of a stranger, and burn with rage to throw off a foreign yoke. This last consideration, too, furnishes additional hopes to the revolutionists, since they assert that the one race, the one blood, engaged in the same one cause of liberty, must ultimately prevail over a foe who maintains tyranny by the aid of soldiers, who are themselves the victims of slavery, who hate the service in which they are engaged, who abhor the Emperor who rules them, and who only want the opportunity to rush on the Austrian with a more deadly ferocity and revenge than the Italian who stands in the field in hostile line of battle.

POPULATION OF ITALY.

1—Lombardy	2 474,000
2—Venice	2,094 000
3—Kingdom of Sardinia	4,470,000
4—Kingdom of Naples	7,752.000
5—Duchy of Tuscany	1,350,000
6—Do. of Parma	440 000
7—Do. of Modena	390,000
8—Do. of Lucca	145,000
9—States of the Church	2,471,000
10—Republic of San Marino	8,000
	21,483,000

RACES COMPRISING THE POPULATION OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

1—Lower Austria	1.342 652
2—Upper Austria	849 982
3—Tyrol	827.000
4—Styria	923 982
5—Carniola and Carinthia	743.217
6—Illyrian Coast	445 317
7—Bohemia	4 004 852
8—Moravia and Silesia	2 110 141
9—Galicia	4 395 369
10—Hungary	11 4 4 350
11—Transylvania	1 963 434
12—Military Frontier	1,101.241
13—Dalmatia	364 933
14—Lombardy	2,495 929
15—Venice	2,079,588
	35,059,533

THE PROPORTION OF THESE RACES IS AS FOLLOWS:

Sclavonians	18,500,000
Germans	6 000,000
Italians	5 300 000
Wallachians	3 00.000
Magyars	4 500 000
Armenians	150,000
Jews	600.000

In examining the foregoing table, one is struck with the number of enemies (subjects in appearance) who lie within the bosom of the Austrian empire. About seventeen millions are sworn deadly foes of the Austrian

rule; the Hungarians alone are eleven millions. On first principles, this country must be despotic, since it is, generally speaking, difficult to govern so many hostile races without employing a severity to check their tendency to revolution, and to overcome their natural enthusiasm to recover their lost freedom and independent liberties. These tables again show an overwhelming majority of population in Austria over Italy; so that if a revolution in Hungary, &c., *be not admitted*, Italy —all Italy—can have no chance against the Austrian power. A glance at these tables will, therefore, convey to the reader a more correct idea of the power of Austria with her armies, and of the pretensions of Italy, without army or money, than a volume of history; and will again demonstrate that the habitual grinding despotism of Austria over her foreign races and subjects is the clear cause of the permanent discontent of the Italians. They, in common with her other foreign dependencies, writhe under her dominant lash. If they resist, resistance redoubles their torture; if they rebel, rebellion trebles their chains. If they secretly combine to throw off their yoke, their secret societies are banished or imprisoned for life; their press is gagged; their speech is smothered; and a repression, like a ton weight, presses on the back of each individual, till he abandons all idea of revolution, and heartily enters into a sincere allegiance to the State. This is the condition of things which has made Lombardy and Venice a prison and a penal colony; which calls upon Europe for reform, which cries to Heaven for relief, and which will ever form a theatre for rebellion and tyranny, till rational liberty and impartial administration of laws produce respect for the government and confidence in the people.

There is no use, in this place, to preach the amiable theory to Kings—namely, to respect in their vanquished subjects a thirst for liberty; to earn their allegiance by equal laws; to win their love by impartial favors, and to conquer their rebellious tendencies by royal benevolence. No; Kings will never learn this lesson. They will, on the contrary, subdue rebellion by the lash, force their subjects into eternal enemies, by ceaseless injustice, and crush out every feeling of humanity, by burying them in a bottomless pit of slavery; and thus every anguished nation is doomed for centuries to a hell of political and social torture.

Those amongst the Italians who can take a clearer view of their inability to cope with the Austrian forces, still cherish hopes of success founded on a belief that Napoleon the Third and the entire French army sympathize with the Patriots, and will join them when matters come to a crisis, and when both parties are in the field. Those who believe that the French could, under the existing circumstances, take part with the Italians, evince a complete ignorance of the standing policy of Europe. The various members of the German Confederation have long ago entered on treaties of mutual protection; and since the time of Napoleon's defeat in 1815, they have renewed these several treaties; and they have bound themselves each to supply a certain quota of armed men in the event of any foreign power invading any of the members, and attempting to wrest from him any part of his dominions. The various subsidies of men so combined for mutual defence and protection are called a federal army; and the various proportions of men allotted to each state has been settled at the German diet, and can be seen in the following table:

1—Austria	94,822
2—Prussia	79,484
3—Bavaria	35,600
4—Wirtemberg, Baden, &c.	30,150
5—Saxony, Hessen, Nassau, Luxemburg	23,263
6—Hanover, Mecklenburg, Brunswick, Lubeck, Hamburg, Bremen	28,067
7—Saxon Duchies, Hohenzollern, Homburg, Frankford	10,002
Total of men	302,288

In the hour, therefore, when Napoleon will be so foolish as to make war upon Austria without a sufficient *casus belli*, he will have to encounter, besides the present forces of Austria, the Federal army of 302 288 men! Independently of other grave reasons, it is not likely, therefore, that Napoleon, or the French people, will be guilty of this eminent folly; and hence, for the present at least, we shall soon find that the cry of war raised by the revolutionists, and partly echoed by Sardinia, shall cease after a short season; and the presence of the Austrian armies in Lombardy and Venice will have the effect of restoring to the public mind its wonted tranquillity.

No; the only game which Napoleon could play in this case would be to find means of having himself called on to make peace between the parties. He might, in these circumstances, after some reasonable time, make a little quarrel of his own, remain in possession of Lombardy till its adjustment, and ultimately seize the Provinces as compensation for his trouble and expenses. And if in the end he created these Provinces into a separate kingdom, like Belgium, and bestowed it on his cousin Louis Napoleon, like Leopold in Belgium, he would have in this case the consent of Russia and England; and he might set all others at perfect defiance. If Napoleon shall ever be induced to intermeddle in the Italian question, something like the above scheme will be his policy; but never, never will the French nation agree to a voluntary and unconditional rupture with Austria and the German Confederation. D. W. C.

Beware of a literary wife. A blue stocking, who curls her hair with her sonnets, may forget to mend your stockings.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Protestant Guardians of the North Dublin Union and the Catholic Chaplain.—How to get a Diploma.—Publication of the history of Ireland.—The projected landlord meeting.—Address to Baron Pennefather.—Legal appointments.—The representation of Trinity College.

DUBLIN, January 21, 1859.

The affairs of an institution in this city known as the North Union Workhouse are managed by a Board of Guardians, the Protestant members of which have signalized themselves on more than one occasion by a display of high-blooded bigotry. This worthy body is presided over by one Ralph Cusack, Esq, J.P., who has devoted a considerable portion of his existence to hunting down such unhappy Catholic officials as had the misfortune to be the servants of public bodies with which he is connected, and whose signal services in this respect have been recently rewarded by a generous government with a snug office called the "Clerkship of the Hanaper," and the government has still further shown its appreciation of the gentleman's conduct by abolishing this office within the last few days and allowing Mr. Cusack to retire into private life after an official existence of two months and fifteen days on his full salary of £800 per annum, by which pleasant arrangement more time and more money are placed at his disposal to enable him to pursue with greater effect his favorite occupation of using his best exertions to crush everybody and everything Catholic. The office of Catholic Chaplain to the Union has been long the cause of considerable annoyance to the Protestant majority of the Board over which this lucky gentleman presides. They can't abolish the office—if they could they wouldn't be long about it, believe me. But as they can't abolish the office they do the next best thing, they make it as uncomfortable as they possibly can to the gentleman who fills it. During the last two or three Board days the members of the Protestant majority have been amusing themselves in worrying to their hearts' content the Rev. Mr. Falkner, the clergyman by whom the office of Catholic Chaplain is now filled. It appears that the Rev. gentleman has been allowed the services of an assistant in the discharge of his laborious duties whom he remunerates out of his own small stipend of £2 per week. The Protestant Guardians received intelligence one fine morning lately that the Rev. Mr. Falkner holds the office of chaplain to two other public institutions, and so solicitous are they that the spiritual wants of the Catholic paupers should be attended to that they protested against Mr. Falkner holding this "plurality of offices' (the emolument derivable from all of which, it may be observed, is considerably less than the stipend which the government allows to the fat party who acts as State Porter at the Castle), and called on the Poor Law Commissioners to demand that he should resign his situation as Chaplain to the Union, or perform all the duties of it himself, resigning his other situations. The Commissioners, of course, found no difficulty in acceding to this request, and the Rev. Mr. Falkner has, accordingly, been called on to resign, or to adopt the other alternative. At the last meeting of the Board a letter was read from the Rev. gentleman which would convince any public body but a Protestant Board of Guardians that they were in the wrong. The Guardians complained that the Rev. gentleman performed his business by a deputy, because the greater number of Masses was celebrated by his assistant. He showed that this was a wrong conclusion, inasmuch as there were many hours each day to be devoted to the Confessional—to the instruction of the paupers, many of them plunged as deeply in ignorance as in poverty—to examining and catechising the children, and administering consolation to the sick and dying. But the Protestant Board would not hear of anything of the sort. Probably, if they were to speak their minds in the matter, they would tell the Rev. gentleman that he was losing his time in sitting so many hours per day in the the Confessional, and that he might save himself the trouble of instructing the paupers by putting a Bible into their hands with an injunction to study its pages. The Rev. Mr. Falkner incidentally mentioned that the number of Masses had increased by his exertions from 61 per annum to 215, but the Rev. gentleman, probably, never dreamed in the innocence of his heart that in making this statement he was putting forward the worst case he possibly could for himself. What on earth do any number of paupers want with 215 Masses in one year? A few Catholic members of the Board supported a resolution requesting the Commissioners to consider their letter calling on the Rev. Mr. Falkner to resign; and the Protestant Guardians moved an amendment, approving of the letter; each of the latter in his speech making himself ridiculous by trying to persuade his brother guardians that in voting against the Catholic Chaplain he was influenced solely by economical considerations, and by an anxiety to have the spiritual wants of the paupers attended to. Heaven save the poor paupers from such friends. The matter is yet pending; there is little doubt, however, but that the upshot of it will be that the Catholic Chaplain will be forced out of his office by these amiable Protestant Guardians of the poor.

'Tis a curious age we live in. I think it is William Shakspeare, the person who wrote the plays which have had such circulation, observes that "one man in his time plays many parts." If that talented individual could put his head out of his grave now, look about him, and read the morning papers for a few days, he would, I venture to say, be astonished, notwithstanding his knowledge of poor human nature, at the wonderful and original parts which a smart man of our own times can play. Here's a case in point which came to light at the College street Police office this week. An individual named John Edward Protheroe, who says he is an English Physician of some sort, being desirous of obtaining a diploma from the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, but being somewhat doubtful of his capabilities to pass the required examination, had recourse to a clever friend—one Charles Evans Reeves, otherwise "Chas. Reeves Evans," otherwise Dr. Reeves, who after some correspondence with the Registrar of the College here, came over to Ireland in March, 1857, stood an examination, and passed as John Edward Protheroe, and obtained a diploma to practice medicine in the name of that individual, both parties being, of course, totally unknown to the examiners. Charles Evans Reeves, otherwise, &c., brought the diploma thus obtained to his friend Protheroe, who put it in a neat frame, and hung it up in a conspicuous position over the mantelpiece of the back parlor in his house in Lansdowne Terrace, London. The "consideration" which passed from Protheroe to his accommodating friend Reeves for the use of the brains of the latter, did not transpire. Reeves when personating Protheroe presented a certificate signed "Evans Reeves, M. A. M. D.," bearing testimony to "the high moral character and abilities of Dr. J. E. Protheroe, whom he had known for many years." Suspicions having subsequently arisen that all was not right in this Protheroe business, the Registar of the College here went once to London, some days ago, did himself the honor of calling on "Dr. Protheroe" at his house in Lansdowne Terrace; thought him considerably changed since he last had the pleasure of seeing him—waited on Dr. Reeves (who bore such flattering testimony to the worth of his friend Protheroe) and in him recognized the party who obtained the diploma as Dr. Protheroe. The Registrar having come to the conclusion that it was a clear case of swindle, had the medical friends arrested, transferred across the channel, and brought up this week before the sitting magistrates at College street Police office, on a charge of having conspired together to obtain by fraud a diploma to practice medicine from the King and Queen's College in Ireland. The facts above detailed having been deposed, the two prisoners were committed for trial at the next commission. The sea voyage, confinement, unclean linen, and the general knocking about tended considerably to deteriorate from the personal appearance of the medical practitioners' The patients whom the learned gentlemen have left behind them in London under treatment will be rather embarrassed by this unpleasant little affair which may end in their medical advisers being compelled to seek the retirement of an Irish prison for the space of two years.

A History of Ireland "from the earliest period to the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill by Martin Haverty, Esq., will be published early next month by Mr. Duffy. The work will be issued in twenty weekly numbers at fourpence each. The author is a gentleman well known in Catholic circles. He was for many years on the London Press, and subsequently, for a considerable time up to a recent period, Sub-Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*.

I referred in my last letter to a projected meeting, under the presidency of the Marquis of Downshire, of Irish landlords at the Rotundo, "to devise the best means of procuring an amendment of the law for the protection of life and property in Ireland." The resolutions issued by the originators of this movement, the real object of which is to procure coercive legislation, have elicited strong disapproval from a number of influential gentlemen in the country. Amongst these are Mr. Barnal Osborne, M.P., Mr. Bland, M.P., Mr. Bagwell, M.P. The latter gentleman has given notice that if the proposed meeting should be held he will move an amendment to the effect that the existing laws fairly administered are sufficient for the repression and punishment of crime and for the protection of life and property; and Mr. Bland has given notice of his intention to move that a policy of amelioration instead of coercion should be proceeded with, and all just cause of complaint removed; and that in order to secure this a proper measure of Tenant Right should be introduced by the government.

At a meeting of the Irish Bar, held this week, an address, expressive of respect and admiration, was adopted to be presented to Baron Pennefather on the occasion of his retirement from the Judicial Bench after thirty-eight years service. Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, Q.C., an eminent equity lawyer, will be the Baron's successor in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Justice Crampton, the second Judge of the Queen's Bench, has also retired, and his place will be filled by Mr. Hayes, the Solicitor-General.

A vacancy in the representation of the University of Dublin having been created by the appointment of Mr. George Hamilton as Under Secretary to the Treasury, the electors of that venerable Institution have called on Mr. James Whiteside, her Majesty's lengthy Attorney-General, to allow himself to be put in nomination, promising him that he will be returned unopposed. The Right Hon. gentleman, who is the member for the "pocket borough" of Enniskillen, has modestly consented; and he has informed his Enniskillen friends, in bidding them good-bye, that the honor of representing the University is so great that he could not refuse it. A College contested election is invariably a scene of the most original blackguardism, specially enacted for the occasion by the gownsmen. DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The War-panic.—The Reform Agitation.—Mr. Bright's bill.—Character of the measure.—Its details.—The battle only postponed.—Ireland badly treated, as usual.—India.—Nana Sahib — Tantia Topee — The Begum's counter-proclamation.—Our correspondent's opinion of the Begum.—Two humbugs, &c.

LONDON, January 21st, 1859.

The wars and rumors of wars which have put our excellent claret-after-dinner commercial classes in a fright some weeks since have passed away. The correspondents of the Genoese papers were the fabricators of all the excitement in Lombardy and Venetia, and the enthusiasm of the people of Milan existed only in their inaugurations of the scribes of Turin and Genoa. 'Change is all right again and will probably remain so until some more lying will drive it into "one of its states."

The war in the interior is, however, being carried on with unabated vigor. I mean, of course, the war of Reform between the privileged classes and the people, led on by the sturdy old quaker, champion Bright. Not only must the struggle be carried on against the open opponents of the bill, but those who would make this question of reform a means of stepping into power, and whose every promise would, of course, be broken. Lord J. Russell is one of these. The ministry will, of course, have to recognize the popular movement by bringing some measure of electoral reform, but it is almost vain to expect that it will be anything more than an illusory one, or that the landed interest will not be petted in it to the detriment of the population of the manufacturing class. A meeting was held at Bradford last night, and Mr. Bright developed the principles of his bill. It is at best but a compromise, and even if such a measure should pass it would leave the real question of popular franchise to be solved by some future Bright. It is a decided improvement, however, and I do not doubt that after all Mr. Bright has shown his wisdom by not advancing a more sweeping measure. Universal and Manhood suffrage are left out of the question. The system of franchise advocated by Mr. Bright is a rate-paying one. The real increase in the number of persons entitled to vote would not be very great. As to the distribution Mr. B. proposes to disfranchise all boroughs whose population is less than 8,000. He makes no change in the representation of boroughs having from 16,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, about twelve of which return two members each and the rest one. All boroughs having over 25,000 inhabitants receive an additional member. Those whose population amounts to 54,000 would send three members to parliament; those having 135,000 four members; over that number six members. As to the counties Mr. Bright's bill gives four additional members to the West Riding of Yorkshire, one to the North Riding, one to North Lancashire and one to South Devonshire, and nine to other districts. It disfranchises nine small Irish boroughs, gives two additional members to the city of Dublin, one each to Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny and Belfast One additional member each is to be given to the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Wexford, Antrim, Tyrone and Down, and two to Cork. Now by this the Irish representation may be more properly distributed, but it does not increase it in a fair proportion. The upshot is that after all Ireland only gets five additional members, making the entire number of members returned to Parliament by that country 110, which is a most insignificant extent of representation compared to population. It would show that justice and fair treatment of Ireland cannot enter into the mind of even the most liberal-minded Englishman. I was disposed to quarrel with our Irish friends for remaining supine while the great question of Reform was being agitated here, but I now see that their traditional distrust was well founded. They had a presentiment that whatever reforms were granted they would get very little of them, and they are tired of fighting for others, and always being paid in that disagreeable currency called piper's pay.

From India we learn that Nana Sahib has succeeded in quitting Oude, notwithstanding the manner in which (according to letter writers) that kingdom was surrounded. Tantia Topee is still roaming, and his marchés are the astonishment of all India. The British generals do not know where to have him. The Queen of Oude has issued a counter-proclamation to that of the Queen of England. She dissects the latter document in a curious manner, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Begum's production is far the abler production of the two. Her Oudean Majesty asks what change has been effected by Queen Victoria taking the country into her own hands, since it remains in the hands of the same government as before, no change being made in the laws, the governor, the officials, &c. What, indeed? She enumerates all the swindling operations of which the native princes have been the objects, and all the breaches of promise on the part of the English. She alludes

to recent affairs in which in defiance of treaties and oaths, and though owing the princes millions of rupees, they took their country and property worth millions more. As to her sister Victoria's remarks with regard to religion, the Begum warns her people not to believe the English Sovereign's promises. "The rebellion began with religion," she says, "and for it millions of men have been killed. Let not our jects be deceived; thousands were deprived of their religion in the north-west, and thousands were hanged rather than abandon their religion." She winds up by saying that no one, even in a dream, has ever seen that the English could forgive, and by cautioning them not to be deceived. It seems to me, if I must say so without offending her Oudean Majesty, that the Begum is an ornithological specimen arrived at a period of life when chaff ceases to have any charms for her.

The two great humbugs of the day here are your Yankee showman, Barnum and the notorious Lola Montes. Both are lecturing to fair audiences in point of numbers, but null in point of respectability and intelligence. Of the two humbugs I prefer Barnum. Brazen as he is, he is more modest than Lola.

A telegraphic despatch has just been received announcing the death of the King of Naples.

Cardinal Wiseman lectured at the Chatham Mechanics' Institute last Thursday, on the important results that might be drawn from slight facts. The lecture was numerously attended by the *elite* of Chatham. The Cardinal put up at the High Constable's. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The dying war echoes.—Sardinian braggadocio.—The disturbances in Italy mere fabrications.—Austria.—Factitious importance given to Sardinia.—Proposal of neutrality.—Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde.—The expedition in Cochin-China.—Pilgrimage to the Holy Land: Easter in Jerusalem.—Grant to the Seminary at Lyons.—Mlle. Espinasse.—Mgr. de Saint-Palais.—Rennes to be made an Archbishopric.—Translation of the remains of Napoleon I. to Saint Denis.

PARIS, 20th January, 1859.

The echoes of the late war-cries have not yet entirely died away. The Revolutionary Press continues to be very loud-mouthed, but of course their high talk does not amount to anything. The Piedmontese papers continue their bugle-blasts and make a great noise. It has always been remarked that the smaller a cur is the more he barks. This would account for the noise made by the miserable government of that insignificant patch of territory called Piedmont. The Government organs, the friends of the Ministry, and all those have-nothings who think that an increase of territory to Sardinia might possibly blow them some windfall, continue to cry at the loudest. The rumors of disturbances in Lombardo-Venetia, at Milan, on St. Sylvester's Day, originated with the correspondents of the Turin and Genoese papers, were of course fabricated to order and have been shown to be totally destitute of foundation. While all these rumors are going on Austria stands firmly with her hand on her sword, ready to draw it the instant it may be necessary, whether on Mazzinist or Sardinian. She is up to her fullest strength and has just effected a loan which has been favorably received in England. Though Sardinia has a well-trained little army she would not make a mouthful for Austria, and were it not that she knows that, thanks to the new *regime* inaugurated by the treaty of Paris, a war cannot result from her braggadocio attitude, she would very quickly cease her bombast. A factitious importance was given to Sardinia, by her representation in the Congress of Paris, at a time when England, if not France, could not afford to despise the sympathy of even the principality of Monaco. By the protection of France and England she is something; otherwise she is nothing, and whatever cry M. de Cavour may have succeeded in raising, the wool will be in very small quantity. It is said that a proposition to observe a strict neutrality in case of any outbreak in Italy has been received with favor in England, Prussia and elsewhere. If this were carried out and Austria and Sardinia left to settle their disputes, all rumors of approaching conflict would cease, for the Sardinian Government has always shown a high appreciation of the principle that discretion is the better part of valor.

We have news of the arrival of Prince Napoleon in the Sardinian capital and of his first interview with Prince Clotilde. We know nothing of the time appointed for the marrige, if really marriage there is to be. The *Moniteur* has not yet spoken. This alliance has, of course, strengthened the hands—or more properly the tongues of the advocates of European disorders, but even if it should take place I see no cause for their rejoicing. The Emperor Napoleon will not be led into jeopardizing European peace, for the sake of the Prince's father-in-law, the more so as strong dislike and considerable contempt for his cousin are attributed to him. The *Constitutionnel*, which takes its inspiration from semi-official sources, considers the alliance rather as a pledge of peace.

The news from the Cochin-Chinese expedition reports no change in the position of affairs. The movements of the allied forces were impeded by the rainy season, and it was thought that operations could not possibly be commenced before the beginning of the present month. The troops, however, were employing this period of forced inactivity in perfecting their preparations. The artillery had arrived, and as soon as the clouds ceased to rain off the Franco-Spanish army they would rain cannon-balls on the cruel torturers of Mgr. Melchior. The Emperor Tu-duc had twice summoned the French and Spanish forces to retire and had warned them that if they persisted in remaining on his territory he would have them crucified to a man. He had, however, concentrated his forces at the capital, which looks as if he expected the allied army to go there and be crucified. M. Tu-duc will see and hear something as soon as the rainy weather is over. The dry season will be likely to prove rather foul weather to him.

Another pilgrimage to the Holy Land is in course of organization. The caravan will set out a few weeks before Easter so that the Pilgrims may have the satisfaction of passing that season in Jerusalem.

The Imperial Government has granted to the Grand Seminary at Lyons, five hundred thousand francs for the completion of the new building.

Mlle. Espinasse, sister of the General of that name who lately held the Ministry of State, and a religious, bearing in religion the name of Sister Margaret May, died on the 13th instant.

Mgr. de Saint Palais, Bishop of Vincennes, United States; Mgr. Delbecque, Bishop of Ghent; and Mgr. Ginoulhiac, Bishop of Grenoble, are at present visiting Montpellier, of which diocese the Bishops of Vincennes and Ghent are natives.

It is announced on good authority that the Bulls creating Rennes, the ancient capital of Brittany, an Archbishopric have been received in Paris. Brittany is the stronghold of the faith in France. The people have clung to it through all misfortunes and persecutions.

The transportation of the remains of the first Emperor to the Church of Saint Denis, to be laid side by side with the other sovereigns of France, will, it is said, be the occasion of an imposing ceremony to take place towards the end of Spring or in the beginning of Summer.

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OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, February 10th, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—Mr. Chiniquy, who was excommunicated by the Bishop of Chicago, arrived here last week, and delivered two discourses in French, explaining his quarrel with Bishop O'Regan, his object evidently being to stir up the national feelings of the Canadians against the Irish Bishop. I need hardly say that his discourse was altogether one-sided. Mr. Chiniquy, if you took his own word for it, is immaculate, and a very badly abused man. But those who read his violent letters attacking his own Bishop, as well as the Bishop of Montreal, will scarcely believe him. His character for truthfulness as well as in other respects has suffered. He is discountenanced by all his countrymen, with the exception of a few young men tinged with infidel notions, who imagine themselves great men when resisting those placed in authority over them.

On Sunday last there was a letter from the Bishop of Montreal, read in all the churches, denouncing Mr. Chiniquy as an apostate priest, and warning the faithful against countenancing him in any way. In his letter the Bishop quotes a speech of Mr. Chiniquy's, delivered in Illinois, in which he stated that "he had left the Church and formed an independent Catholic Church." An extract from Bishop Duggin's address to the people of St. Ann's, renewing the excommunication against Mr. Chiniquy pronounced by Bishop O'Regan, has also been quoted.

The Protestants are patting Mr. Chiniquy on the back, and are delighted with his advent. They believe that he is just the man, from his supposed influence among the Canadians, to do the devil's work by sowing discord. But they will be disappointed. Mr. Chiniquy, at his lectures, wore the soutane, and with his countrymen still pretends to be a good priest. He professed great respect for the Bishop of Montreal, in order to blind the people, but now that he has been denounced the Catholics have their eyes open. He was to have lectured in English, but he was rather afraid of the Irish interrupting him, and deemed it more prudent to abandon that part of his programme. The only true way to punish Mr. Chiniquy is for no Catholic to listen to him. He may then talk all his life and he will do no harm to any one but himself.

Some very exciting debates have taken place in Parliament on the subject of the seat of government. The parties speaking on the part of the government have almost every one of them attacked Mr. McGee, and quoted some of his speeches and lectures in Ireland and the United States to prove that he was a rebel in Ireland and an Ultramontane Catholic in the United States—one quoted from his lecture on the Reformation, in which he said, "more power to the Pope," but what that has to do with the question of fixing a place for the seat of government I am at a loss to understand. Mr. McGee paid them back with interest. He is decidedly the ablest speaker in the House, and his countrymen have reason to be proud of him.

I give an extract from the correspondence of the Montreal *Herald*, the most respectable commercial journal published in Canada. It is written by the senior editor of that paper, who remains in Toronto during the session:

"On Mr. Sydney Smith's sitting down, Mr. McGee rose and delivered one of the most powerful speeches it has ever been my good fortune to listen to. The manner in which he handled his three assailants—Messrs. Turcotte, Rose, and Smith—was, as the Yankees say, 'a caution,' and in his effective exposure of those who had provoked his wrath, he passed, in the most easy and graceful manner,

'From grave to gay, from lively to severe.'

It was difficult to decide whether he was most successful in his high-minded denunciation of Mr. Turcotte's false accusation against him, as an itinerant exciter of the religious passions and prejudices; in the biting irony, with which he apologized to the learned Postmaster-General, for having, during the last session, alluded to his [Mr. Smith's] unprincipled assaults upon the purity of his mother-tongue; or in the Roman severity—*quamdiu abutere patientia nostra!*—with which he denounced Mr Rose's betrayal of the confidence of his constituents. In the peroration to his witty, elegant and logical address, you will find a concise but most comprehensive summary of the grounds—political, commercial, and social—why, totally irrespective of the mere local interests of Montreal, and in the interests of the whole country from Gaspe to Goderich, that city should be the capital of Canada. Your readers will, of course, find nothing new in Mr. McGee's *precis* of Montreal's claims to have her metropolitan honors restored to her; but I doubt whether they ever have been so clearly and so logically stated, within the limits of a few sentences. It was a great speech—*the* speech of the season so far—and whatever may be thought of Mr. McGee as a politician and statesman, I defy any candid man, who heard him, to dispute his high and unquestionable powers as an orator. He was followed by Mr. Dunkin and

'Oh, what a fall was there, my countrymen!'"

I am sure it will be pleasing to Mr. McGee's friends in the United States to see how he is estimated by an impartial Scotchman.

Yours, SPECTATOR.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, February 11, 1859.

The political maelstrom here is becoming daily more turbulent, and threatens to swallow everything up that comes within the influence of its all-absorbing force. The Democratic party, which was a unit a year ago, is broken into fragments upon issues entirely foreign to its principles, and those who have hitherto looked to the administration as a centre and source of political strength, view it as the canker that is eating into the bowels of the body politic, and destroying whatever degree of vigor it may possess for a healthy and beneficial exercise of national affairs.

The moderate men of the party had hoped that, when the ill-omened Kansas difficulty had been disposed of, the President would not throw any more firebrands into Congress, but allow the weakened energies of the belligerents to that fight to recuperate and settle down to their natural functions; but, in these hopes, they were doomed to disappointment. The Tariff and Cuba questions have since then been sprung upon us, for what purposes it is easy to divine; not, however, with any hope of carrying either through the present Congress, but to prepare a foundation for future experiments upon the passions and follies of an unsophisticated and indifferent class of persons, whose votes, rather than their judgments, make Presidents and Cabinets, that ought not to be made. What can be expected of a party when the leaders are in antagonistical positions to one another? It is well known that the Cabinet and the President are at issue on the Tariff, and that the reverse of harmonious councils obtain at their semi-weekly meetings; but if this is anomalous, where a common agreement is necessary for a common purpose, how much more so is it to see Messrs. Cobb, Floyd, Thompson and Brown, hold on to their positions as Cabinet officers, when their constituents at the South, and a large proportion of the Democracy at the North, oppose the President's policy of an increase of revenue for protection on coal, iron, tea and coffee, and other articles which the poor principally use as articles of food and of necessity. Surely, *office*, or a tame subserviency to Executive power, is not, and should not, be paramount to the dictates of duty and honor.

The Cabinet has to be broken up. There is no alternative for it but dissolution; and the sooner this happens the better will it be for the country. The Tariff Bill, as contemplated by the Protectionists, will probably pass the House, if forced through under the previous question, after it is reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, but the Senate will put their veto upon it.

The Cuba humbug, too, will die out, as soon as all the *patriotic* gentlemen in both Houses shall have delivered themselves of any quantity of gas on that inflammable question.

A circumstance of rather an unpleasant nature occurred at the City Hospital here last Saturday. While the Rev. Father O'Toole was in the act of mounting his horse, subsequent to his attendance on some patients there, a number of medical students sitting in the porch, under which the priest had to pass, insulted him most grossly by stamping and hooting. Mr. O'Toole returned to where those young *gentlemen* (?) were sitting, and called on such as he recognized for their names. This was, of course, refused. The faculty have the matter under consideration, and will probably report the result of their investigation to-day or to-morrow. If our clergymen, or the Sisters, who attend the Hospital *gratuitously*, are again insulted while in the exercise of their Christian and charitable duties, the Catholics of this place should take such steps for the establishment of a Catholic Infirmary, where Catholics and their clergy would be free from the annoyances but too commonly to be met from ignorant or bigoted persons conected with Protestant establishments.

The gentleman whom the President has recently appointed as Consul at Cork, Mr. Dowling, is a native of Dublin; he was brought up in that city under what may be termed *Orange* influences, but, so far as I can learn from those who knnow him, he is free from them himself, or says he is. His naturalization papers, which are on file in the State department, show that he was admitted to citizenship in the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, in April, 1854. There have been several Catholic gentlemen whose qualifications for the place are unquestionable, and who have been in the country nearly their whole lifetime, looking for that appointment; but, instead of the appointment, theirs was a disappointment. I hope that Mr. Dowling may make a good United States officer, and render himself agreeable to the Catholic people of Cork, among whom Mr. Buchanan has sent him to reside for at least two years.

The Georgetown College cadets made a fine display in the city last Saturday, they numbered one hundred and twenty muskets. After being reviewed by the President and Secretary of State, they arrived at the National Hotel, in company with about fifty guests.

SIGMA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

It was my good fortune to be present at a "Sociable" given by the young men of the Gymnastic Institute, Newark, on Thursday evening, 10th inst., and seldom have I enjoyed myself so well, or felt so much at "Home." Everything passed off well, and the gentlemen vied with each other in their attention to those around them. The ladies were in this instance, as they always are, the sunshine of all around them, and the musical treat afforded by some of them, especially by Miss O'C., of New York, will not soon be forgotten. O.

RT. REV. BISHOP TIMON AT GENEVA, N. Y.—A correspondent writing from Geneva, N. Y., informs us that the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Buffalo visited that place on Sunday, 30th ult., to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation. The Bishop celebrated High Mass and administered Confirmation to about one hundred persons. Over three hundred persons received Communion during the Forty Hours' Adoration. Sermons were preached on alternate evenings by the Bishop and a Redemptorist Father from Rochester. Several clergymen from the neighboring towns were in attendance—among them Rev. Mr. McKenna, Penn Yann; Rev. Mr. Clark of Phelps; Rev. Mr. Gleeson of Waterloo, and Rev. Mr. Healy. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McManus, Pastor of Geneva, on Candlemas.

FERGUSON THE BLIND MINSTREL.—We are happy to inform our readers that this admirable performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes has arrived in this city, and intends giving a concert during the week. Every lover of Irish music should hear the gems of Irish Melody interpreted by Mr. Ferguson.

CATHOLIC INTELEIGENCE.

Domestic.

DIOCESE OF SAN FRANCISCO — A PRIEST ROBBED ON THE HIGHWAY IN CALIFORNIA.—We learn, says the Marysville *Express*, that on Friday, 17th of December, about 8 o'clock in the evening, as Rev. Father Slattery, of the Catholic Church of this city, was riding on horseback, on the Hamptonville road, near Kentucky Ranch, he was met by two men, who accosted him with "Good evening, sir," to which Father Slattery made a similar response, when the two men separated, one placing himself on either side of the horse, and, presenting pistols, demanded of the rider his money. Father Slattery informed them that he was a clergyman, travelling in the fulfilment of his duties, and begged the robbers to let him pass; to which they replied that it made no difference who he was. A demand was then made for his purse, containing about forty dollars, which he gave them. The robbers then asked him if he had any more money on his person, to which he replied that he had, but that it belonged to the fund for the aid of the orphans. They demanded the money, amounting to about forty dollars, which he handed to them. They then inquired of him what he had in his saddle bags, when they were informed that he had nothing but what he made use of in his ministry. The robbers said that, he being a minister, they would take his word for that, and would not examine it. They then demanded his gold watch, which he gave them, when they started off. After going a short distance, one of the robbers turned, and pointing a pistol at the clergyman, advised him not to give any alarm for at least half an hour. They then left him. One of the robbers is said to be an American, and the other a German. The American answers to the description of Jim Webster.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, PHILADELPHIA — On the morning of Tuesday last, in the Chapel of the House of the Good Shepherd, the Right Rev. Bishop Neumann, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Brannegan, Walsh, Pecherene, and Glassin, invested with the Habit of the Third Order of St. Theresa, four penitents of the House of the Good Shepherd; the candidates assuming the names in religion of Magdalen of St. Theresa, Magdalen of St. Paul, Magdalen of St. Margaret of Cortona, and Magdalen of Calvary. Although the Sisters of the Good Shepherd have been but a few years established in this city, day by day are they leading to the paths of piety and virtue, hundreds of the outcast and abandoned of their sex. Already have they sent to the House in Louisville, Ky., several candidates for the religious state; and now the Mother Superior of the House in this city has felt enabled to commence a branch of the Order of "Magdalens"—of which the four newly-received Sisters are the nucleus.—*Herald and Visitor, 12th inst.*

CONCERT AT ST. PATRICK'S.—The largest assemblage ever contained in St. Patrick's Hall was convened there on Wednesday evening, the 21 inst., the occasion being a Concert given in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Society (for the relief of the poor of the neighborhood), by the Misses Driscoll, Friel, Harley, lady amateur, and Messrs. Duckett, Moore, Harkins, Helrich, Sheridan, Parvin, and Gannon, as vocalists, aided by the Orchestral Society of St. Patrick's. We are glad to see such a general turn out of the people in so praiseworthy a cause as that for whish the Concert was given, and to be informed that but one general feeling of gratification and pleasure pervaded the minds and hearts of the vast multitude assembled upon the occasion.—*Ibid.*

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—St. Mary's Cathedral, corner of California and Dupont streets—Most Rev. J. S. Alemany, D. D.; Rev. H. P. Gallagher, pastor; Rev. J. A. Gallagher, and Rev. J. Croke, assistant pastors. St. Francis' Church Vallejo street, near Dupont—Very Rev. P. Magagnotto, pastor; Rev. Micheal King and Rev. Thomas Cian, assistant pastors. St. Patrick's Church, Market street, near Kearny—Rev. J. McGinnis, pastor; Rev. J. Wolf, assistant. Notre Dame de Victoires, (French,) Bush street, near Dupont—Very. Rev. D. Blaive, pastor. St. Ignatius Church, Market street, near Stockton—Rev. A. Maraski, S. J., pastor; Rev. J. Biglioni, S. J., and Rev. N. Grassi, S. J., assistant pastors. St. Francis' Church Mission Dolores—Rev. R. Carroll, pastor; Rev. John Harrington, assistant.

DIOCESE OF BOSTON—INTOLERANCE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Boston *Ledger* states that a prisoner confined in the house of correction in that city, being in a dying condition, requested the attendance of a Catholic priest, and some of his friends induced a reverend gentleman of that denomination to visit the dying man. But the keeper of the establishment refused him permission to enter the building for any such purpose, and in defence of his own conduct exhibited a standing rule of the board of directors to that effect. There is a chaplain to the house of correction, and persons confined therein are compelled to accept his teachings or go without any. In the case cited, the man died without the consolation of religious services from any one.

DIOCESE OF VINCENNES—PRINCETON, INDIANA.—An interesting incident recently transpired, as we learn from a correspondent, at Princeton, Ind. The Rev. F. W. Pepersack had occasion to use the court-room for divine service—the very same court-room wherein, some years ago, the Rev. Roman Weinzoephlen was sentenced to imprisonment, in order to propitiate the anti-Catholic bigotry of the lower portion of the State. It may well be supposed that the reverend clergyman did not fail to notice an event so closely concerning one of his most dear friends, and to draw from the theme a powerful incentive for the Catholics of the place to unite earnestly in erecting a suitable building for public worship.—*Louisville Guardian.*

JUDGE ÆDANUS BURKE.—We find the following in the Charleston *Miscellany:* "In Judge O'Neall's recent volume, the 'Annals of Newberry,' at p. 285, I find the following notice of Judge Burke: 'Ramsay tells that he was an Irish gentleman, who, with the gallantry characteristic of his nation, came from the West Indies at the commencement of the Revolution as a volunteer to fight for American liberty. He was educated at St. Omer's for the priesthood; he was a major in the American army; he was a Judge of South Carolina in April, 1778.' Can any of your readers and contributors give more of an account of this Catholic officer? J. G. S. New York, Jan., 1859."

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—The Ladies' Benevolent Society, attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral, will hold their Fifteenth Annual Festival at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, 539 Broadway, on Wednesday, February 23, at seven o'clock, P.M. The ladies of this praiseworthy society hope that there will be a large attendance, as the proceeds are to be distributed among the poor of each district, which is represented by one or more of the ladies of the society. During the last year the society have distributed 548 garments, 385 pairs of shoes, two hundred and eight dollars and twenty-five cents in cash, and one hundred dollars to the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Tickets can be had at all the Catholic bookstores and at the door on the evening of the festival. We trust it will be well attended.

PERSONAL.—All letters and communications for the Rev. Thomas Walsh, late of Hartford, Conn., should, in future, be addressed to him at Meriden, Conn., in which place he is now stationed.

General William Walker, of Costa-Rican notoriety, has been received into the Catholic Church. The ceremony of his reception took place in the Cathedral Church of Mobile on the 31st ult.

AID FOR THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Young Friends of Ireland will give a Grand Soiree at Niblo's Saloon, on St. Patrick's Night, (Thursday, March 17th, 1859,) the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the Magdalen Asylum. Owing to the necessities of the institution, and the great object it has in view, and believing that our national anniversary could not be commemorated in a more appropriate manner than in aiding an institution which has for its object such noble aims, we therefore call on all the patriotic, the charitable, and the humane, to assist, by their presence on this occasion, this most worthy object. Tickets $2. For sale at the Catholic Bookstores.

DENIS MCCARTIE, President.
EDWARD MILLS, Secretary. feb12 6t

IRISH DEATHS.

At Bantry, on the 14th ult., Eliza, the beloved wife of Maurice Healy.

At Tullamore, January 20, the Earl of Charleville, at his seat, Charleville Forest, Tullamore.

At his residence, Compass Hill, Kinsale, William Bagley, aged 81.

At 28 Clare street, Dublin, Mrs. Ball, relict of Jas. Ball.

At Kilrush, on the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. Francis Bradish, mathematical teacher.

January 17, Ellen, daughter of the late Robert Bullen, of Ballythomas, county Cork

January 15, in Waterford, of consumption, Elizabeth Hastings Carroll.

January 18, at Leixlip, Mrs. Mary Cogan, mother of the Rev. John Cogan, of Dublin.

At Lurgangreen, Miss Morgan, sister of Mr. John Morgan Dillon, county Louth.

On the 9th ult., in the 22d year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Michael Francis Duffy, of Great Howard street, Liverpool.

On the 7th ult., at Carrick-on-Suir, the wife of Bernard Forde, and mother of the Rev. A. J. Forde, Cathedral, Sydney, Australia.

At Leeson street, Dublin, Wm. Croker Furlong, of Nadrid, county Cork.

James Gray, many years Manager of the Provincial Bank, Youghal.

January 17, the wife of Edward Prior Grey, of the Shakespeare Hotel, Belfast.

At 20 Upper Fitzwilliam st., Dublin, John Groome, Lieutenant in the Cavan Militia.

January 15, at her residence, 85 Talbot street, Mrs. Mary Anne Hibson.

January 15, in Great Denmark street, Louisa, the beloved wife of John Hunter.

January 15, after a protracted illness, Joseph Loughnan, late Manager of the National Bank, Mullingar.

At Charlemont terrace, Ranelagh, Letitia, wife of John Lyons, Barrister-at-Law.

January 12, at Ballynaferin, near Banbridge, aged 64, John M'Dowell.

January 14, at her residence, 84 Park street, Dundalk, at the age of 66 years, Anne, wife of the late Mr. Redmond M'Mahon, and mother of the Rev. James Joseph M'Mahon, D.D., P.P., Carrickmacross.

At Kilrush, on the 17th ult, after an illness as brief as sudden, Mr. Thomas Morony, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his family and friends, a patriot whom neither patronage, threats, nor blandishments could win over from "Ireland's honor and Ireland's cause" to the side of her devastators and enslavers.

At 85 George's-street, Cork, Richard Bernard, son of Mr. Robert N. Nettles.

January 16, Mr. Patrick O'Connor, of Kingstown.

November 28, in Calcutta, Mrs. Olliffe, widow of Joseph Francis Olliffe, of Cork.

January 16, Thomas, only child of Mr. Thomas Purcell, oil and color merchant, Waterford.

January 16, at 14 Westmoreland street, Dublin, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. Rielly.

January 15, at his residence, Belfast, Mr. Jas Sefton.

January 16, at his residence, Shangnah terrace, Ballybrack, Patrick Moore Spring, eldest son of John Spring, aged 34 years.

January 15, in Wexford, Eliza, wife of Dr. James Furlong.

January 12, at Paris, Marie Reine Francoise Nee Mottin, the beloved wife of Benjamin Stephens, of the city of Dublin, barrister-at-law. She died in the faith of the Catholic Church, the last rites having been administered by the Rev. Mons Rose, one of the clergymen attached to the Church of St. Rooh, where a solemn High Mass and Office were celebrated on the day of her interment in the cemetery of Montmurtee.

October 21, in Melbourne, Jemima, wife of Mr. David Swale, and third daughter of the late Mr. John Savage, of Lunganeanty, Warrenpoint.

January 10, at Belfast, Mr. Samuel Todd, aged 50 years.

January 15, at Athlone, Thomas Walsh, aged 34 years.

At Newtownbarry, of inflammation of the lungs, Jas. Wilson

December 6, in Jamaica, of fever, James M'Mahon, late of Lakeview, and brother to P. M'Mahon, M. P. for Wexford.

In Freshford, Kilkenny, Marianne, wife of Jeremiah Scully, sincerely regretted.

January 6, at Newtownlimavady, Mr. John O'Neill, aged 73 years.

January 11, at Limebrook, county Tyrone, Edward Moore, J. P., aged 68 years.

January 11, Mr. John Tierney, of Millicent, county Kildare, aged 59 years.

January 7, at Annagh, Innoshannon, from the effects of a fall, William Lales, aged 25.

January 7, at his residence, Upper North street, Newry, Mr John M'Cal s.

January 4, at his residence, Ballyhoe, county Meath, Mr. James Cassidy, aged 81 years.

In Augustinian place, Limerick, Daniel, the beloved child of Mr. David Quilty.

January 11, Anne, the beloved wife of Mr. Peter M'Renny, Drinn, Dromara, and daughter of the late James Brady, Ballykeel, Loughaghery, deeply regretted by all who knew her and could appreciate her sterling virtues as a wife and a Christian.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS — Flour — The market for common grades was steady, while the better class of brands and extra grades were held with more firmness. The demand was mainly from the home trade. The sales embraced about 8,000@9,000 bbls., closing at the following prices:

Superfine State	$5 10@$5 20
Extra State do	5 5 @ 5 75
Common to good Western	5 15@ 5 35
Extra Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio	6 40@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@ 8 25
Canadian extra	6 25@ 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 75@ 8 75
Rye flour	3 75@ 4 30
Corn meal	3 60@ 4 25

COFFEE—The market was quiet, and sales continued to about 200 bags inferior Rio at 10¾@11c. and 100 do. St. Domingo at p t.

COTTON—The sales embraced about 900 bales. The market continued to rule heavy for common grades, while fine cottons were scarce, and not pressed for sale. Dealers seemed disposed to wait the receipt of the steamers's news, due at Halifax, before doing much Middling uplands were quoted at about 11¼@11¾c., though rather nominal.

FISH—Mackerel were firmly held at $7 75, while sales were limited. Dry cod was steady at $4 12 for Bank, and at $4 25@$4 50 for Cape Cod and Georges.

HAY—Sales of 400@500 bales were reported at 75c.

HIDES—The market has been moderately active, with sales to a fair extent. The receipts continue light, and the trade manifests more disposition to meet the views of holders. The sales are: 12,000 Orinocos, 24c., 6 months, U S; 3,000 Buenos Ayres, 27c., 6 months, U. S.; 4 500 Rio Grandes, 26c., 6 and 7 months, U. S.; 900 Porto Ricos, 16c, 6 months, U. S.; 400 Bogotas, 20c., 23 months, U. S.

IRON—Sales of 200 tons Scotch pig were made, to arrive, at $26, 6 months.

LEATHER—The demand has been fair and prices are unchanged. The sales are to a fair extent. The better descriptions are becoming quite scare, especially Orinoco middle weights. The receipts were 64 600 hemlock, 9 650 oak; sales, 63 600 hemlock, 9,300 oak; stock, 60,300 hemlock, 9,350 oak.

OILS—Linseed was in good demand, and firm at 71c. Crude and sperm were firmly held, while prices were unchanged. 500 cases olive oil were sold (quarts) at $3 62½.

PROVISIONS—Pork—The market was firmer, with sales of about 300 bbls, including new mess, at $18 62½, and old do. at $18 12½; prime mess at $17 25, and clear at $20, and prime at $13 70@$13 80; 100 bbls mess were reported for May and June at $19, and 500 do. deliverable during the summer months at the same figure. Beef was in good demand, with sales of 800@900 bbls., including country prime, at $6 75@$7 25; country mess at $8@$9 25; repacked Western mess at $9@$10 75, and extra do at $11 50@$12; sales of 500 bbls. prime mess were made; prime to choice Western at $20@$22, and sales of 100 bbls. beef hams were made at $14@$17 62½. Bacon ranged from 9@10½c. Lard was firm, with sales of 600@700 bbls. and tierces at 12½@12¾c. Butter and cheese were steady.

RICE—The sales embraced about 300@400 casks at 3¼@4¼c.

SOAP—250 boxes castile were sold at 10@10½c.

SUGARS—The sales embraced about 650 hhds., including a portion of Cuba, at 7@7½c, and the remainder consisted of fair to prime New Orleans at 7½@8¾c., and 1 200 boxes at p. t.

TOBACCO is in good demand and at improving prices. The sales embrace 48 hhds. Kentucky leaf at 7½@11c., and 331 bales Havana at 28c., 228 do. St. Domingo at p t., 100 cases seedleaf at 18@31c., and 27 do. Florida at 12½@18c.

WOOL—The past week has been less active for most classes of wool, and the transactions from importers have been light. With the exception of some of the leading houses in the trade, the demand has been quite small. The past few days have been unusually quiet. The recent arrivals from California being mostly of a common and medium grade of wool, there has been but little sold, the demand being chiefly for fine clothing wool. We have nothing to report from first hands, and the sales from the trade were not made public.

WHISKEY—Sales of 450 bbls. were made at 27½c.

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[Translation.]

MOST BLESSED FATHER:—In order to promote thereby the piety of the faithful in England, Ambrose St. John, Priest of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, in the Diocese of Birmingham, humbly prays for permission to print in English a translation of the book entitled *Raccolta di Orazioni, &c, alle quali sono annesse le SS. Indulgenze,* having first obtained the approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster; and also that the faithful who make use of this translation may gain all the Indulgences annexed to the original.

After an audience of the Holy Father, granted February 3, 1856, our Most Holy Lord Pope Pius IX., by Divine Providence Pope, on an application made by me the undersigned Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, has of his goodness answered by Rescript in favor of the grace, according to the terms of the petition, provided the translation be made from the last Roman edition, and it being understood that the Decree printed at the end of this edition remains in full force.

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For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
rench, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

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ag28 tf

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142 R. A. Lewis, 142

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As a certain individual, not far from 142 Chatham st. has been in the habit of representing himself as MR. LEWIS, in order to secure the paltry price of a Picture from persons who inadvertently stray into his Rooms, in looking for the long-established Gallery of R. A. Lewis, I take this method of notifying the Public that I have but ONE GALLERY, which is at 142 Chatham street. By bearing this fact in mind, DECEPTION will be avoided.

RICHARD A. LEWIS,
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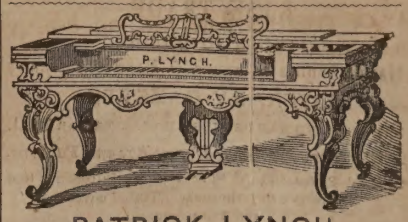
MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M. OUT-DOOR SALES, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made. mr26 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.



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THIS Institution has been established for the purpose of affording to Emigrants and others a safe place of deposit for their funds, to protect them from robbery and fraud.

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IN consequence of the great number of complaints which have for a long time been made by immigrants, of frauds committed upon them in the sending of money to their friends in Ireland; and to aid and protect the Emigrant, the Irish Emigrant Society established a fund, deposited in the Bank of Ireland, upon which they draw drafts, payable at sight on any of the branches of the Bank.

Persons residing out of the city, by enclosing in a letter the sum they wish forwarded, with the plainly written directions to whom, and where it is to be paid will have the same remitted.

There is this great advantage in purchasing the Society's drafts—that the Bank has a branch in each of the principal towns in Ireland, and thus the losses by discount, and otherwise, are avoided.

The Society will be thankful for all early and substantial information of any fraud, imposition, or outrage, committed on emigrants, and will endeavor speedily to apply a remedy.

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Orders from all parts of the country executed with despatch, and orders for PLUMBING WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO as usual. oct9 tf

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CAPITAL, $200,000.

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THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and patrons in Hartford and its vicinity that he has a Bookstore on Main street and Central Row (Hungerford & Cone's Building), where he will be supplied with all the Catholic and Miscellaneous Standard Works published in this country, at as low prices as are charged by the Publishers either in New York or Boston. He will supply Subscribers at their respective residences with Haydock's Edition of the Douay Bible, Butler's Lives of the Saints, the Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the Life of the Blessed Virgin; also, the History of Ireland. Each of the above valuable Standard Family Works are supplied in Monthly Numbers, at the low price of 25 cents for each Number.

He is also supplied with the NEW YORK TABLET and all the Catholic newspapers of the day, which he will dispose of on the same terms as either of the Publishers; thereby parties who patronize him can save the postage or express charges on either Books or Newspapers. Orders are respectfully solicited and will receive prompt attention.

feb19 6m PATRICK KELLY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JOHN MURPHY & COMPANY, expires this day by limitation. All persons indebted to the concern will make settlement with JOHN MURPHY, who is authorized to close the Business, and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN MURPHY,
M. J. KELLY.

BALTIMORE, *January*, 31, 1859.

The undersigned will continue the Bookselling, Publishing, Printing, and Stationery Business, as heretofore, under the same style of JOHN MURPHY & CO., at the old stand, 182 Baltimore street. In returning thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal encouragement extended for the last twenty-two years, he respectfully solicits a continuance, with the assurance that the same unremitting attention that he has heretofore given, will be devoted to the interest of all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN MURPHY.

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The Life of Saint Francis Xavier, Apostle of the Indies and Japan.

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A New and Revised Edition of ST. VINCENT'S MANUAL, with several other Works, will appear early in 1859.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of conducting the PRINTING, PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING and STATIONERY BUSINESS, under the firm of KELLY, HEDIAN & PIET, at the building 174 BALTIMORE STREET, between St. Paul and Calvert streets, which is now in preparation for their business and will be ready on the 1st of March.

They will be found for the present at the Store No. 82 BALTIMORE STREET, near Gay, heretofore occupied by P. J. HEDIAN.

M. J. KELLY,
P. J. HEDIAN,
JOHN B. PIET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1, 1859. feb19 3t

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Address "Lady Teacher," Broadway Post Office. feb14 3t

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Information Wanted.

Of BRIDGET FITZMAURICE, daughter of James Fitzmaurice, parish of Kilmore, county Roscommon, Ireland. She in company with her brother, Rev. Charles Fitzmaurice, arrived in this country about 26 years since; they resided in Galena, Ill.; is supposed she resides in New Orleans, and is a Mrs. Carey. Any tidings of her will be kindly received by her sister, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, at the residence of her son, Francis F. Reynolds, 383 Seventh Avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth street, New York.

☞ New Orleans and Illinois papers please copy. feb12 3t

MISCELLANEOUS.

Catholic Sunday Evening Lectures,

AT MOZART HALL,

663 Broadway, Opposite Bond Street.

EVERY SUNDAY Evening, beginning with the first Sunday in February, and ending on the first Sunday in March.

Subjects:

1. Sunday Evening, February 6,
Christian Rome, the Patroness of Knowledge.
By Dr. L. SILLIMAN IVES.

2. Sunday Evening, February 13,
Saint Louis of France, or the Saintly Royalty of the Thirteenth Century.
By Dr. J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON.

3. Sunday Evening, February 20.
The Monastic Institution in its Relations to Society.
By Dr. L. SILLIMAN IVES.

4. Sunday Evening, February 27.
The Great Modern Contrast, or the Idolatry of the Nineteenth Century.
By Dr. J. VINCENT HUNTINGTON.

5. Sunday Evening, March 6.

By the Right Rev. Dr. O'CONNOR, Bishop of Pittsburgh.

Tickets for the Course of Five Lectures, $1.

SINGLE TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

Tickets may be had of the Sextons of the Catholic Churches, at all the Catholic Bookstores, and at the TABLET Office, 164 William street. feb5 3t

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LAWRENCE R. KERR,

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Lamb Chops...7c	Broil. Chick'n25c	Cocoa, per bl.6c
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Fried Ham..13c	Buckw't Cak's6c	Extra Bread..3c
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Fried Fish....7c	Boil'd Eggs, ea 3c	Bread & Milk.9c
Fried Clams..7c	Poach'd Eggs.12c	Rice & Milk..9c
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Roast Veal....7c	Clam Pie.....7c	Chick. Fricas13c
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Sold by all Druggists. Send your orders to

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per U. S. Steamer NEW YORK, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of February, 1859, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

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Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places..... 30
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jy21 6m izmz

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THE next departure from New York will be the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain JACKSON, on THURSDAY, February ——, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. John's: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No 61 Hudson, and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1858. nov27 tf

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A New Style. Price $50.

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dec18 tf 63 South Pearl st., Albany, N. Y.

PROCLAMATION.—In pursuance of authority vested in me by an Ordinance of the Common Council, I do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of Felix Sanchez, who is charged with having murdered Hermon Carmon, at No. 154 Sullivan street, in this city, on the 6th January. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. 22d, 1859.

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SEWING MACHINES.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

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JAMES EDWARD McGEE,

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289 Broadway,

(Room 19) NEW YORK.
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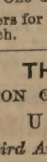

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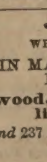

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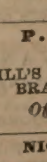

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